INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 88 BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 13 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

4. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928 Apr.			
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		13,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,001
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
8 ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16, 40
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,001
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602

@10 Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928,		
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,583
5th July	DUMANA ..	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

13th April	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
25th April	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA *..	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

SOUTH AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

1928		
13thApr.	VARELA ..	Buscreh via Karachi
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
18th ,,	BARODA ..	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.
25th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buscreh.

Forms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Suez Maru ..	4646	6th Apr.	18 April
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	18 ,,
Gnoa Maru ..	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 28738. Telg.- "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th April	19 h April
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "OHOSEN."

Box No. 856.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'

Telephone—21079.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

36-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 23997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

INDIAN REVIEW

MARCH CONTENTS

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
By Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A.

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON INDIANS OVERSEAS AFFAIRS. By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.

THE NEW RAILWAY BUDGET
By Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A.

THE SKEEN COMMITTEE REPORT
Pandit Motilal Nehru
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Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar
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INDIAN ARCHITECTURE
Mahamahopadyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha.

HOLD THE MIRROR TO INDIA
By Pt. Dewan Chand Sharma, M.A.

PASSION (A Poem)
By Mr. Leland J. Berry

WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.

THE LATE LORD SINHA.

RECONSTRUCTION IN BARODA
By Mr. B. T. Kale, B.A., F.R.E.S.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS
Cavour
Land System in Bengal
Beauties from Kalidas
The Path to Perfection
The Philosophy of Vaishnava Religion

BOOKS RECEIVED

KADAMBARI'S ROMANCE
By Mrs. Kamala Satthianadhan

INDIAN COOLIES IN CEYLON
By A Special Correspondent

MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

THE LATE EARL OF OXFORD

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the February number and the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Publishers, MADRAS.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. B. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Peroof Building D'Silva Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 55

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,069.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1) GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs 80/- to 140/-, Training allowance Rs. 15/-. (2.) INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3.) NORMAL TRAINED, pay Rs. 25/- to 35/-. Training allowance Rs. 5/-. (4) DRAWING MASTER, Special drawing qualifications, pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. All appointments are on probation for one year, Provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply by 5th May, 1928 to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, JODHPUR
A 30241

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1). A GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 80/- to 140/- Traning allowance Rs 15/-. (2.) An INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3) DRAWING MASTER, Special Drawing qualifications pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. Local allowances Rs 15/-, 10/- and 10/- respectively Free quarters. All appointments are on probation for one year and provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply to-PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Chopasni, JODHPUR.
A 30240

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1|2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

OOTACAMUND TO LET.—ROSSMOYNE large commodious BUNBALOW. Fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for Princes or Large Families, Drawing Room, Ante-room Dining room Pantry, Office, Glaze Verandah four bed-rooms, five Bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse Stalls, Coachhouse, Garage, Poultry House, Dog kennels and Tennis Court. Apply to the undersigned:—Messrs Dastur & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.
C 30248

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B.—Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Character, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SENTINEL STEAM COACH SERVICE BETWEEN POONA AND LONAVLA.

On and from the 15th April, 1928, Sentinel Steam Coach Service will be introduced between Poona and Lonavla and run to the following timings:—

DOWN.

Lonavla	d.	11-15	d.	18-50
Malavli	,,	11-24	,,	18.59
Kamshet	,,	11-35	,,	19-10
Sate	,,	11-46	,,	19-21
Vadgaon	,,	11-50	,,	19-25
Talegaon	,,	11-57	,,	19-32
Shelarwadi	,,	12-10	,,	19-45
Chinchvad	,,	12-21	,,	19-56
Kirkee	,,	12-34	,,	20-09
Bhamburda	,,	12-45	,,	20-20
Poona	a.	12-53	a.	20-28

UP.

Poona	d.	6-15	d.	14-00
Bhamburda	,,	6-22	,,	14-07
Kirkee	,,	6-30	,,	14-15
Chinchvad	,,	6-46	,,	14-31
Shelarwadi	,,	7-04	,,	14-49
Talegaon	,,	7-19	,,	15-04
Vadgaon	,,	7-28	,,	15-13
Sate	,,	7-33	,,	15-18
Kamshet	,,	7-45	,,	15-30
Malavli	,,	7-58	,,	15-43
Lonavla	a.	8-15	a.	16-00

2. On and from the same date 16 UP and 18 UP Passenger trains will run to following timings not stopping at Bhamburda, Chinchvad, Shelarwadi, Talegaon, Vadgaon, Kamshet and Malavli.

		16 UP.	18 UP.
Poona	a.	5-15*	a. 13-05*
	d.	5-50	d. 13-45
V. T.	a.	12-45	a. 20-00

*As at present.

3. 19 DN. Poona Express and 35 DN. Madras Express will run to following revised timings from Lonavla to Poona.

		19 DN.	35 DN.
Lonavla	a.	10-51	a. 11-32
	d.	10-56	d. 12-00
Kirkee	d.	11-57	d. 13-01
Poona	a.	12-10	a. 13-12
	d.	——	d. 13-23*

*As at present.

4. 19 DN. will cease stopping at Vadgaon and Talegaon and 35 DN. at Talegaon.

5. For detailed timings of the above trains see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Supdtt.
Bombay, 11th April, 1928.
30250

NOTICE.

Dear Devidas.—I am very sorry to hear that you have left Bombay and in so doing you have followed my footsteps your parents and also father-in-law (who have come specially for you,) and all of the family regret your absence. I hope you will let them know your resorting place and health. I assure that your information will be private and confidential.

6-4-1928.
P. G. KAPADIA.
R821

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Underground Hydrants for delivery within two months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 26th April, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "Underground Hydrants."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.
30253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

WITH effect from SUNDAY, the 15th April, 1928, No. 9 Down Baroda Passenger will NOT HALT at Bhayndar and Nalla Sopara, No. 11 Down Ahmedabad Passenger at Charni Road and No 12 Up Ahmedabad Passenger at Lower Parel.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th April, 1928.
30256

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain closed from MONDAY the 23rd April to SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 11th April, 1928.
30246

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1489 of 1927.

MESSRS. GLOVER H. UMER AND CO., a firm carrying on business at Ghoghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

BACHOO SAHEB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahomedan Street, Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 22nd day of March, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendant in the following property.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage and tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahomedan Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3554 part, and Cadastral No. 1553 part, Byculla Division under E. Ward No. 3870 and Street No. 57, and which premises are entered in the Fazandari Records under No. 9A and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the North by Mahomedan Street, on the South by property of Shanker Ramji on the West by property of Babula Bin Chamirena and West by the property of Gazi.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 3rd day of May, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1928.
EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
30254

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF KUMBAKONAM.

O.S. NO. 51 of 1927.

N. SRINIVASA IYENGAR and others Plaintiffs.

(1) VADILAL CHUNILAL, (2) JHAISING BHAI CHUNILAL, (3) ACHARATHLAL CHUNILAL, (4) DHAYABHAI CHUNILAL Defendants.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs in the above suit have as Trustees of the Estate of J. B. Venkatachalapathi Iyer sued defendants for Rs. 3,720-7-0 due on dealings had by the defendants and their Firm of 'Maneckchand Gordhandas' and the said suit is posted to 16-4-1928 for disposal, this is to inform the parties concerned that unless they appear and state their objections, if any, to the said Court at 10 A.M., on 16-4-1928 the suit will be heard and decided 'ex-parte'.

N. THIRUVENGADATHA AYYANGAR,
Vakil for plaintiffs.
22-3-1928
30239

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF THE HON. JUSTICE SIR L. C CRUMP, I.C.S., ON SUNDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1928. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "The Eyrie", Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, Winter Road, valuable and substantial dining, drawing, office and bed-rooms furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best silverware, rich Persian and English carpets, E. Lamps and fans, a collection of very old and open carved solid blackwood furniture, also old brassware, dining-room Jacobean furniture by Roberts drawing-room Jacobean, Derby and Chesterfield suites, rich cabinets and ornaments, revolving top writing table, ladys secretariet, one very richly carved on Oriental design large size side-board and dumb-waiter, one sweet tone cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone with records, rich bed-room furniture by Roberts, such as bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English ice box, partitions, screens, easy chairs, hat stands, silver and book cases, one "Grey" maker motor-car, five-seater in excellent condition, etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Justice Sir Louis Crump, I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's room at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
Management:
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION OF INDIA.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-DAY
At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15.
VERGINIA VALLI
in
"SIEGE"
POPULAR PRICES
From Rs. 1-2 to Ans. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Britain's Magnificent Naval Epic.
It is in Name and in Fact
SECOND TO NONE
featuring
MOORE MARRIOTT
LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
AND
SCREAMING "CHRISTIE" COMEDY.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 P.M.
JOHN BARRYMORE
The World's Greatest Dramatic Actor in the greatest of all Screen Achievement.
DON JUAN
The Greatest Lover of All Ages!
The Greatest Romantic Character of Tradition!
One of the most lavishly produced picture ever made with a dazzling array of Stars!
ROME AND ROMANCE
of The Era of Glory, Magnificence and Prosperity of the "Eternal City"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
PASSIONATE LOVE
A Virile French Drama featuring
EMMY LYNN
Also an Interesting Topical Film
FOREST WEALTH.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE GAUCHO"
Laugh and the World Laughs with you.
Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

PATHE CINEMA
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.
TO-DAY
Under Two Flags.

TO-MORROW
CONRAD VEIDT
IN
A MAN'S PAST
AT
THE CAPITOL

SPECIAL POLICE ARRANGEMENT!
BIG RUSH!
Unprecedented Scenes of Enthusiasm
at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
For
Maharashtra's Classic of the Screen
"KARNA THE TRUE BATTLER"
is being screened
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HIGHER LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT UNFAVOURABLE—PRICES. OPEN 21 POINTS HIGHER—CONSIDERABLE LIQUIDATION—RENEWED BUYING—FUTURES 10 TO. 13. POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 11.

The New York futures market opened un at a rise of 21 points on higher Liverol quotations and weekly weather report ing unfavourable. Higher prices inced scattered liquidation and prices loss to 4 points from the opening level dur- the early session. Later on favourable eather forecast over Western belt inced considerable liquidation and prices clined some 20 points. During the last lf an hour renewed buying rallied prices d the market closed at a net rise of 10 13 points. Spot cotton prices improv- 10 points to 20.20c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled mewhat quiet and closed at a small rise 1 to 3 points. Spot prices remained hanged at 19.68c.

EW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 11.

Previous Close:—19.45.
10 a.m.:—19.66 plus .21 Opening Highest.
11 a.m.:—19.60 plus .15.
12 noon:—19.59 plus .14.
2.25 p.m.:—19.46 plus .01 Lowest.
3 p.m.:—19.55 plus .10 Close.

RIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on gher Liverpool advices, but re-acted er on realising and favourable Western lt forecast."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New rk friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. le under date 11th instant as under:— 'Weakly weather report unfavourable. ural reaction."

rom New York:—"Weather continues y unfavourable inducing considerable ing but more favourable weather outk caused some longs realising; sentiit bullish; Government weather report sidered unfavourable; heavy cold rains ying crop preparations; sentiment bul- ; think market will gradually work to- ds higher level.

und and Winslow:—"Continue to exultimately higher market."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 11.
ay	19.69 plus .11
ly	19.55 plus .10
tober	19.39 plus .13
ember	19.27 plus .12
uary	19.20 plus .13
ddling Spot	20.20 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 11.
y	19.39 plus .01
y	19.25 plus .03
ddling Spot	19.68

NEW YORK.

w York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverat closing time).

y	19.74
ly	19.60
tober	19.40
w York, Noon Call:—	
y	19.74
ly	19.59
tober	19.39
w Orleans 9-30 a.m.:—	
ay	19.46
ly	19.31
tober	19.05

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, April 12.	
P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
eipts to date 11-4-28	7502000	12061000
eipt yesterday do.	11000	35000
orts to date do.	5879000	9205000
k at Ports 9-4-28	1671000	2284000
Interior Towns do.	835000	922000
Liverpool 5-4-28	850000	1325000
ble Supply 9-4-28	4497000	6176000
antity in Sight do.	12639000	17036000

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 11,000 ales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 ales.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standrd C & F Calcutta.
July-Sept., per cwt, 14-3
Oct.-Dec., per cwt, 14 4 1-2
C & F Bombay,
July-Sept., per cwt, 14-4
C & F Karachi, (
July-Sept., per cwt. 14 4 3-4

LIVERPOOL.

FIRM OPENING—REPORTS OF RAINS IN EASTERN BELT—GENERAL BUYING—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 4 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool April 11.

The Liverpool market opened much better than expectation at a rise of 2 points. There was general buying influenced by reports of continued rains over Eastern belt and good demand for textiles. The close was very steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points. There was good demand for spot cotton and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales. Middling American spot prices closed 6 points lower at 11.09d. per lb.

East Indian spot prices were reduced by 5 points and sales of 200 Bales were recorded.

Empire futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points.

Egyptians ruled very firm and futures closed at a rise of 19 to 23 points. Sakel spot improved 10 points to 21.25d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 11th instant:—

(1) Weather Cold, continued rains in Eastern belt.

(2) General buying on weather and textile reports.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 11th instant:—

"Weakly weather report unfavourable cold weather delaying planting and growth.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 11th instant:—

"Advance owing to improving statistical position and good demand. Estimate the consumption of American cotton for the season at 15,900,000 Bales. Our opinion is that cotton is in strong hands."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-10 a.m.:—"Bad weather Eastern Belt."

4-35 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report unfavourable due to cold weather delaying planting and growth."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Heavy frost in South-West Texas down to Calveston; bad Eastern rain."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 11.	
Aprii	10.62 plus .05	
May	10.54	10.57 plus .05
		10.52 plus .05
June		
July	10.43	10.47 plus .05
August		10.40 plus .05
September		10.33 plus .05
October	10.22	10.26 plus .05
November		10.20 plus .04
December		10.20 plus .04
January	10.15	10.19 plus 45
February		10.18 plus .05
March	10.15	10.18 plus .05
April		10.17 plus .05
Middling Spot		11.09—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 11.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 300 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 11.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.20—.05
Fine	8.40—.05
Superfine	8.60—.05
Bengal, Good	8.00—.05
Fully Good	8.20—.05
Fine	8.40—.05
Oomra, Good	8.50—.05
Fully Good	8.75—.05
Fine	9.00—.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.60—.05
Fine	9.85—.05
Superfine	10.10—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 11.
April	20.60 plus .23
May	20.70 plus .23
June	20.80 plus .23
July	20.88 plus .23
August	20.86 plus .23
September	20.86 plus .23
October	21.03 plus .23
November I	20.98 plus .23
December	2098 plus .23
January	20.86 plus .19
February	20.84 plus .19
March	20.81 plus .19
April	20.81 plus .19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.25 plus .10
Demand Bills	487.87

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot Sellers 0-8 3-4

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION—FIRM LIVERPOOL OPENING—GENERAL BUYING—CLOSED VERY STEADY.

Bombay, April 12.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 375|8 for July-August Broach delivery and improved to Rs. 376|- on scattered buying. At this level buyers disappeared and prices gradually eased off to Rs. 373|12 on long liquidation. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 6 points against an expectation of a decline of 3 points, suddenly hardened prices. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 368.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 374|8.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 340|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 215|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 12.

Liverpool being 8 points higher, the local market opened at Rs. 376|8 for Broach J.|A. and improved to Rs. 377|8 on general buying by Commission Agents and Japanese firms. (Scattered profit-taking at the advance checked the rise and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	370	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	376	12	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	341	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	315	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 12.	
April	227.70	plus 0.10
July	233.30	—0.80
October	238.70	plus 0.20

DAILY ROOM RATES

	Bombay, April 12.
Bengal May	317
Broach A.|M.	369
Broach J.|A.	376
Oomra May	341

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, April 12.				
Bengal	341	334	327	320	312
S. P.	339	332	325	318	310
Rajputana	314	334	327	320	312
Broach	..	388	383	376	371
P. A.	..	404	399	392	384
K. V.	..	393	388	381	376
Dhollera	..	389	384	377	372
Kalajin	..	393	388	381	376
Surat	..	449	444	439	434
Rajpipla	..	449	444	439	434
Navsari	..	474	469	464	459
Oomra No. 3	358	351	344	434	..
C. P. No. 1	383	376	369	359	..
C. P. No. 2	371	364	357	347	..
Khandesh	..	338	328	318	308
Muthia	..	..	323	313	303

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, April 12.	
300	Volkart Bros.	Pulgaon	355
100	Do.	Khandesh Old	280
100	Do.	Jambusar	382
100	Do.	Dakor	382
100	Do.	Berar Old	260
100	Forbes & Co.	Botad	300
100	Do.	Jalgaon 324-1/2	
100	Jetha Devji	Bhavnagar	291
100	Toyomankwa	Wun	353
100	Japan T. & Co.	Hansi	330
100	Do.	Piparia	345
200	Tata Mill	Bijapur	367
100	L. K. Vashanji	Khandwa	331
100	Do.	Muthia	292

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 12. Ready	Delivery Contract
	Red leafy	April May
Bengal Superfine	325	.. ..
Bengal Fine	320	.. ..
Bengal F.G.	310	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	310	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	360|62	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	360|62	.. ..
Yeotmal Fine	350|52	.. ..
Arvi Fine	350|52	.. ..
Amraoti Fine	345|47	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	.. ..
Mulkapur Fine	335|37	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	322|25	.. ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	380	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	.. ..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360	.. ..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345	.. ..
Surat	....	.. pl. 75
Navsari	....	.. pl. 95
Broach F.G.	....	.. ..
Broach Fine	....	.. pl.12|4 A.|May
Westerns M.G.	380	.. —2|3
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	440	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	395	.. ..
Coompta Good	400	.. pl. 28
Dhollera	....	.. pl. 3|4
Kadi|Viramgam	....	pl. 7|8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, April-May shipment Sellers £9-5-0

Casterseed, Bombay, April-May shipment Sellers £17-12-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, April-May shipment Sellers £18-10-0

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, April 12.
London Ready	26-5|16
Forward	26-3|16
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7 0
Closing	2 7 0
New York Cent	57 8 0
Silver Ready	59 11 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Chaitra	59|9	59|10	59|9	59|9
Vaishakh	59|11	59|13	59|11	5.|11

London Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

	Bombay, April 12.
Gold Ready	21 6 9
Chaitra	21 6 6
Vaishakha	21 6 9
National City	21 9 3

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 12.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 1|4 April|May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 237-1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 122
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 131
Banks buying 60 Days 128

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 136-3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 174

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.1/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York|London 4.88 9|32 11th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 11th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 9|16 11th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 11th inst.
London|Belgium 34.96 11th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 11th inst.
London|Italy 92.40 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 10th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 11th inst. £4|4|11.
Silver London Ready 10th inst. 26-1|4; 11th inst. 26 5|16.
Silver London Forward 10th inst. 26 3|16 11th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 10th inst. 57-3|8. 11th inst. 57-7|16.
Londin Discounts 3 Mos 10th inst. 4-1|32 per cent; 11th inst. 4-1|32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 mos 10th inst. 4-1|8 per cent; 11th inst. 4-1|8 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos. 5 per cent; 6 mos. 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	3,190	283,769	305,727
Central India	3,293	269,102	263,267
Barsi and Nagar	2,976	268,285	182,716
Hyderabad-Gaorani	439	102,597	64,385
Berar	8,649	601,683	530,432
Central Provinces	5,444	266,475	216,839
Total Oomras	23,991	1,791,911	1,563,366
Dholera	2,786	105,383	117,185
N.-W. Provinces	....	62,998	54,022
Rajputana	556	40,001	41,572
Sind-Punjab	511	131,932	108,952
Broach	13,347	113,198	96,987
Coompta and Dharwar	3,415	33,892	54,942
Westerns-Northerns	1,150	9,488	24,734
Coconnada	....	....	399
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	311	11,428	7,518
Persian	....	4,455	3,628
American	....	31,298	140,608
Egyptian and African	175	28,211	38,758
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	66	51
Total	48,192	2,364,176	2,252,722

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,005	436,606	219,904
Japan & China	10,553	691,956	1,107,224
Coast Ports	....	17,851	9,799
Up-country by Rail	....	61,852	73,567
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	25,254	12,764
Total	14,608	1,233,519	1,423,348

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 12.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 106-4.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101-14.

FORWARD RATES:—17th April sett: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-5; 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 12.

3 Months 4-1|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3|4 per cent 6 per cent.
One Month 5-1|2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, April 12.	
Wheat	14,558	Cwts.
Linseed	26,351	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,443	"
Gingellyseeds	4,130	"
Poppyseed	293	"
Groundnuts	21,741	"
Castorseed	19,737	"
Rice	120,777	"
Myrabollams	6,169	"
Cottonseed	40,345	"
Mowraseed	647	"
Gram	2,616	"
Joowar	15,241	"
Maize	104	"
Barley	764	"
Bajree	2,650	"
Coal	987	Tons.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay April 12. Rs. a. p.
Wheats white 70-30	7 4 6
Wheats white Delhi A.|M.	7 5 9
Wheats white Sept.	7 11 0
Linseed bold Brown	10 3 6
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore April|May	10 2 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore April|May	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat April|May.	10 14 0
Gingellyseed bold-white	12 10 0
Poppyseed white April|May	12 12 0
Castorseed..	9 12 6
Cottonseed	4 12 6
Groundnuts	1 8 0
Mowraseed	7 13 0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	26 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	26 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 12.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50; highest Rs. 50|0|6; lowest Rs. 49|12|6; closing Rs. 49|15.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 52|6; highest Rs. 52|7; lowest Rs. 52|4; closing Rs. 52|6.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|13|3; closing Rs. 4|13|6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 57|11; closing Rs. 57|12|6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 12.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Quieta Rs. 9|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 10|1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Mar. Rs. 9|1' per cwt. F.B.H.
April Rs. 10|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
June Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
July-Sept. Rs. 9|8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Oct-Dec. Rs. 9|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, May-August delivery Value 29 10 1-2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, Sept.-December delivery Sellers 31-3

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd..

	Muktsar, April 10.
Wheat Readyu	4/ 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/6
Wheat Issauj	4/8/6
Gram Ready	3/6 3/10
Gram Jeth	3/8/6
Gram Assauj	3/12/6
Barley Ready	3/ 3/2
Barley Jeth	3/2/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/ 7/4
Rapeseed Bisakh	7/26
Rapeseed Jeth	7/5/6
Gwara	2/14/

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 12.

The Share market was closed to-day being the first day of April clearing.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. C. £21 5-8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2
National Bank £54 1-2
Eastern Bank £7 3-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £93*
Conversion Loan £77 3-4
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £103
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71
Consols £56 5-8
War Loan 5 per cent. £103 1-8
Visctory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 7-8
*Funding Loan 4 per cent. jumped to £93 on rumours of this issue being listed on New York.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1-4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1-32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 11.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.41 1-4
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.11 3-8
T. T. Brussels on London 34.95
T. T. Madrid on London 29.03
T. T. Milan on London 92.49
T. T. Berne on London 25.34
T. T. Paris on London 124.02
T. T. London on Prague 164.78

LONDON METALS.

London, April 11.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65 1-8
Copper, Braziers, £74 3-4
Yellow Metal, £64 3-4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 5-8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 1-8
Tin, English Ingots, £231 1-2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, Loaded Paid 50 7 1-2
Barletta Russo, per lb, April-May shipment Sellers 50-3
Wheat, South Australian, April shipment paid and further buyer 53-6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi May-June shipment Sellers 53-3

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS).

Week ending 7th April, 1928.

	This Week	This Season	Last Season
Brought into Sight	168	12,639	17,036
Receipts at U. S. Pots	83	7,630	11,964
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	55	1,155	2,250
To Continent	107	3,904	5,210
To Japan, Canada &c	7	956	1,668
Total	169	6,015	9,128
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	258	11,615	13,168
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	53	2,138	2,202
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American Ports		1,671	2,284
Stocks at American Interior Towns		835	922
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,991	2,974
Total		4,497	6,180
Last Week		4,585	6,269
Difference on week		—88	—89
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		850	1,492
	This week		Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	16,800
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug)		53,200	53,200

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 11.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26 5-16
Forward	26 1-4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 11.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-411 1-2

LINSEED.

London, April 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, April-May shipment Sellers £17-17-6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F, ton, Afloat Hull paid £15-12-6

Linseed, Bombay, ton, April-May shipment Sellers £18-5-0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 12.

Arabia, Ferrara, Marseilles.
Baroda, MacLean, Busreh.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.
Jalapalaka, Robert, Rangoon.
Charter Hythe, Ashton, Penarth.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.

Alipore, Smith, Kobe.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Falkenfels, Schulte, Hamburg.
British Mariner, Feathers, Abadan.
Kinsen Maru, Yoshikara, Batu Pabat.

LOADING.

April 12.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbous yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chatar Hythe:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Chatar Hythe arrived in harbour yesterday rom Penarth with a cargo of coal.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Falkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Falkenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S British Mariner:—The S W Co's steamer British Mariner will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

S S Kinsen Maru:—The M B Kaisha steamer Kinsen Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batu Pabat with ballast.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Alipore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from Marseilles with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, a general cargo and 133 passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 12.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—262 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 26 bales cow hides, A H L Maria; 2 bales goat skins, 1 bale sheep skins, 1 bale cow calf hides, J Rahimtoola; 7 casks goat skins, Nizamudin and Co; 6 cases 2 bundles fox skins, H A Amin and Co; 57 bales lamb skins, 24 cases bristles, Cox and King Ltd; 8 bales carpets, Cox and King; 500 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo; 1 bale sheep skins, M Ismail 95 bales hemp, J Meyer and Co.

S S Razmak for London:—3 cases Mica split, M M and Co.

For Marseilles:—69 cwts gum olibanum, A H A H Mowjee; 50 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 1050 cwts groundnuts, M Madani and Co; 54 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Britania for Liverpool:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M Mohanlal; 178 bales wool, M Motilal; 2002 cwts linseed oil cakes, 2100 groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons; 200 bales wool, M Nissim; 531 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 116 bales wool, C Ramsaroop; 220 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal; 14 bales goat hair, F F Campbell and Co; 250 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co; 70 bales cotton yarn waste, Chandulal and Sons; 100 bales wool, G Sobhagmal.

For Philadelphia:—365 casks goat skins, Briskey Co.

For New York:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Valentia:—2000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 27 cases cardamoms, E Virjee and Co.

For Boston;—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

For Marseilles:—355 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 171 maunds stick lac, L Ebrahimjee.

IMPORTS.

April 12.

S S Varela from Basra, Agents M M and Co;—1 bundle gold ingot, 2 cases pomegranates, 2 bundles specie, 15 packages 62 bags scrap copper brass and lead, 700 baskets wet dates, 280 bags magh, 16 bags almonds.

S S Swasten from L Marquis, Agents P Morrison and Co;—5498 tons coal.

S S M V India from Java, Agents Maritima Italiana:—7530 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—65 cases tea.

S S Begum from Java Ports, Agents T Morrison and Co:—935 baskets hard molasses, 50 bags tapioca seeds, 32807 bags sugar.

From Tegal 4762 bags sugar.

From Samarans:—1004 bags sugar.

From Java:—405 bags sugar.

S S Hatarana from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—9675 bags rice, 132506 pieces 21638 bundles teak scantlings, 5621 pieces planks, 2953 pieces teak squares, 517 pieces teak sleepers, 2078 pieces 973 bundles teak tea boards, 1444 bars pig lead, 40 pieces block tin, 11 cases 3 Ds coal dyes.

From Cochin:—445 bags cocoanut oil cakes, 116 kellis hooka shells, 449 bundles bamboo mats, 97 1/4 chests tea.

From Calicut:—103 bales cotton.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

NO ROOM FOR FURTHER ADVANCE

WEATHER TOO WET AND TOO COLD.

In the following weekly cotton market report dated 12th inst Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co do not look for any further advance in America despite present weather being too wet and too cold for sowing operations.

The market has been steady with small fluctuations except on Monday of this week when there was an advance of about half a Cent following the publication of the Boll Weevil Report. From the figures published it is believed the numbers of this pest which survived the Winter are greater than usual and we can expect the crop scaremongers to make the most of the point during the next few months. However, as investigations have proved that the damage which can be done by these insects is largely dependent upon weather conditions during, June, July and August we think it would be a mistake to count upon large damage so early in the season. This week's telegrams have been enlarging upon recent weather conditions stating that it has been too wet and too cold for sowing operations. This may have been so but there is still plenty of time and better weather can now reasonably be expected. It has been noteworthy that no cables lately have said anything about acreage increase. Going on the principle that no news is good news and knowing that the American farmer only tells us what he wants us to believe, we are strongly of opinion that a very large acreage is under preparation Whilst admitting the strength of the present statistical position in America we think this has been largely discounted in the present price The steadier the market remains this month the larger is the acreage likely to be. We look for a widening in the difference in price between old and new crops and at present prices we would sooner sell than buy New Crops. We would like to remind our clients that in June 1926 the year of the last large acreage the difference between July and January Futures in New York was nearly 200 points, in spite of the fact that the statistical position for old crops was not so strong then as it is today

Since we last wrote, local contract prices have advanced only about Rs. 5 per candy bringing about a further widening in the parity between this and the American markets. In spite of the fact that parity is now about normal the demand for Indian cotton has been very disappointing, and this can be largely explained by the fact that, so far as India and Japan are concerned, the parity between cotton and the manufactured article is still very much against the Mills. Arrivals into Bombay continue heavy (there appears to be no end to our Bomra crop) and stocks continue to increase. They are now so large that merchants are beginning to wonder if we shall have enough Godown accommodation at the end of next month As we do not look for any further advance in America and as we expect a further widening of the parity between this and the American markets we must continue to advise our clients to dispose of holdings.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours enduing at 8 a.m. of 12th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.805 inches (.054 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.678 inches (.075 below normal)

Change og 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—011

Temperature (dry bulg) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees (4.7 above normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (2.5 above normal.)

Relative humuidity at 8 a.m. 75 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (pevious days) 59 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

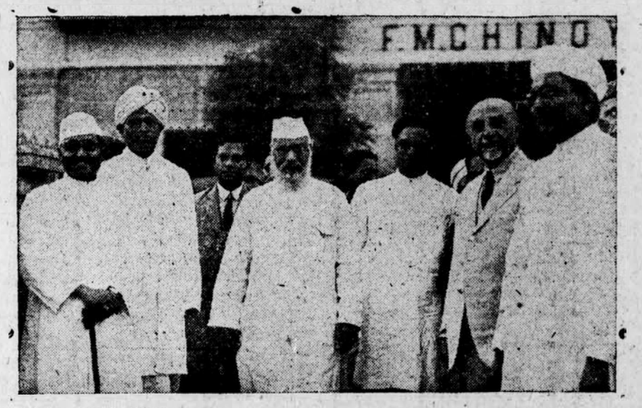
Velocity of marimum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Ertent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

PRESIDENT PATEL HONOURED



"Chronicle" Photos.
The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, was entertained at an evening party at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Wednesday. Our photo shows the distinguished guest's arrival at the Bandstand.

The Hon. Mr. Patel cracking jokes with his friends at the tea table.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 10.

Following is the weekly Cotton Market report issued on the 12th inst .by Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. Bombay:—

AMERICAN:—

Business during the week was interrupted on account of Easter Holidays, however, the developments distinctly favoured the bulls and prices show a nett rise of 37 points for New York July option.

The improvement was particularly due to the Boll-weevil report issued by The U. S. Government. Detailed informations is not received here; however, extensive short covering and impressive buying which appeared at the opening of the market after holidays, indicate considerable underlying strength.

The weather experienced during the period was in no way favourable as cold rains in parts of Texas did not relieve the situation. Thus there is room for a belief of delayed planting in Texas, indicating very light arrivals at the commencement of the new season. On the whole there is shortage of rain so far in Texas, and a close study leads us to believe that the yield will be small. The Eastern belt has also suffered from excessive rain and the weekly weather report issued yesterday show clealy that the weather conditions are unfavourable.

The demand for manufactured goods is rather satisfactory and U. S. March consubption figure to be issued shortly is expected to impart more confidence.

Thus wituh a strng statistical situation and fairly good demand in Dry goods markets along with present unfavourable new crop out-look, we cannot but look for considerably higher prices eventually and advise purchases on set-backs.

BOMBAY.—

In sympathy with steadiness in American cotton, local prices show a rise of Rs. 5/ in the quotation of M.G. Broach July/August delivery which is quoted toaday at Rs. 1374 8/0.

The steady incease in the local stolk has thickened the bearish ideas, yet, abrence of tenders against Broach contracts as anticipted in our previouus repots, has induced good demand for forward contracts which are selling cheaps. The class of the buyers is good and short sales being unprtnected we look for wide markets in the near future.

The export demand does not show any important change, however, the general belief is gaining ground that at present level of prices, all bearish factors are well discounted.

With a firm situation of American cotton, it is useless to look for impotant declines, except premature set-backs, on account of liquidation and to uus it appears, that purchases effected in declines are bound to show moderate profits.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on the 7th instant is given below:—

	(In thousands of rupees).
Notes in circulation	86,09,84
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India:	
Silver coin	97,94,70
Gold coin & bullion	29,76,33
Silver bullion under coinage	7,65,73
In England:	
Gold coin & bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
In His Mayesty's Dominions:	
Gold coin & bullion	Nil
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions:	
Gold coin & bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	37,95,92
In England	3,77,16
Internal Bills of Exchange	9,00,00

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Major T. C. W. Fowle, First Assistant Resident, Aden, to act temporarily as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, vice Major-General Sir J H. K Stewart,

Major D. S. Johnston, Chairman of the Aden Port Trust and of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement, is granted leave on average pay for three months from the 21st March 1928.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, District and Sessions Judge, West Khandesh, is appoined, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the East Khandesh Sessions Division.

Mr C. R. Watkins, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 7th April 1928.

Mr. H. M. Robottom, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Dr (Mrs.) F. M Saldanha Fernandez, is appointed as Honorary Lady Doctor in charge Outpatient Department and Anti-Natal Clinic at Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay, for five years from 3rd March.

Mr. Pandurang Krishnarao Shinde, Executive Engineer, N. Dadu Canal Division, is granted leave on average pay for six months from the 15th April

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Chief Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for six months and 13 days, from the 16th May. His Majesty's service on the expiry there of, viz, on the 22rd November 1928.

Sahibzada Haroon Qadr Syud Musa Ali Mirza, Executuive Engineer, Satara Division, to be Erecutive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, vice Mr. S. B. Tyabji,

Mr. Paul Braganza, Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Satara Division,

Pending the arrival of Sahibzada Mirza Mr. Savalal Girdharlal Pandya, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. L. Wickham, Acting Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison, to act as Superintendent, Thana District Prison pending further orders.

Khan Bahadur R. M. Lafa, on relief, to act as Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, vice Major M. G. Bhandari, I. M. S.,

Major R. V. Martin, I. M. S., on return from leave, to be Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison.

Mr. E. P. Warner, to act as Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr E. L. Wickham till relieved by Major R V. Martin.

Mr. R. K. Joshi, Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, is granted a further extension of leave on average pay for one month.

Mr. Gunvantrai M. Desai, High Court Pleader, to continue to officiate as Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. R. K. Joshi on leave

Dr. D. M. Bhatavadekar, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Andheri, district Thana, with effect from 12th March 1928.

Dr. C. K. Patel, M. B. B. S., B. M. S. has been appointed as lerturer at the B. J Medical School, Ahmedabad, from 16th March.

MYSORE STATE CONGRESS

FIRST SESSIONS IN MAY

MR. M. MUDALIAR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From a Correspondent).

MYSORE, April 12.

Arrangements for the first session of the Mysore State Congress are in progress. An influential reception committee has been formed with Mr. Venkatakrishnia, publicist, as Chairman and Messrs. G. R. Josyer, P. Sitaramiah Ramaswamy and Mallanna as secretaries. The committee met yesterday and resolved to hold the Congress from 29th to 31st May on the occasion of His Highness's birthday and unanimously elected Mr. Manickavelu Mudaliar of Bangalore as President of the Congress while Sir M. Visweswaraya will be requested to open it.

PROGRESS OF THE ORIENTAL

INDIA'S PREMIER LIFE OFFICE.

(From a Correspondent).

Some institutions are bound to play a large and leading part both in the economic and social life of a country. The 'Oriental' of Bombay is undoubtedly one of such institutions.

The report of this company issued for the period ending 31st December 1927 reveals the great prosperity the company is steadily maintaining and the great strides life insurance business is taking in India. The record is, even to use a mild expression, very prodigious indeed,

For the year 1924, the 'Oriental' issued 10,260 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 237 lacs whereas for the year under report (exactly for the fourth year) the company has issued as many as 21,418 policies assuring no less a sum than Rs. 4,68,04,075, thus doubling its business during this period.

The total amount of life insurance in force with the 'Oriental' has now reached a total sum of Rs. 26,70,00,000, which is equal to 50 per cent of the total life insurance in force with all Indian life insurance companies put together.

The total investments of the company are nearly 11 crores of rupees. Last year, the company had a credit balance, after meeting all disbursements, of Rs. 62,-49,262/13/4.

The expenses ratio of the company has come down by 1 per cent and to-day it stands at 22.6 per cent. This is a very favourable ratio for any Indian life office.

Altogether the company has done remarkably well and we shall look forward with great interest for the continued expansion and perpetual prosperity of the 'Oriental'.

FAITH HEALING CURES

REMARKABLE SCENE IN LONDON

A special cable to "Englishman" from its London correspondent states:—

"Amazing scenes, reminiscent of those in certain Calcutta churches during the visit of the Faith Healer, Mr. G. Hickson, were witnessed at the Albert Hall, when over a thousand people were baptised in a tank of heated water by the Faith Missioner George Jeffreys.

With a faith that produced many pathetic incidents, afflicted people from all parts of the country flocked to London. They were conveyed to the hall in every kind of vehicle, from the luxurious limousine to the humblest invalid chair.

Tremendous religious fervour was shown, the calmest observer being affected by an excitement that was described as "irresistible." The audience numbered no fewer than 7,000.

Before the proceedings, an emotion that was almost painful in its intensity was aroused, and scores were overcome when the Missioner appeared. There were sobbin and hysterical women in all parts of the Hall, while men fought hard to control what they afterwards stated was an overwhelming feeling of religious ecstasy.

A NEVER-TO-BE FORGOTTEN SIGHT.

There was a solemn hush as the hundreds of sufferers, their eyes shining with fervour, made their way to the tank. It was a never-to-be forgotten sight. Some walked unaided, discarding, to the amazement of their friends, temporary aids, while there were those, pathetically eager, who had to be carried. Women wore white gowns and men white bathing suits.

The atmosphere was electric when the actual baptism commenced but the utmost decorum was observed. Deliberately, apparently unmoved by the excitement about him, the Missioner proceeded with the service. He claimed many cures and when he asked for converts to a cult which is now the talk of the whole country there was an enthusiastic show of hands.

Not for many years has London witnessed such an amazing revival."

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM

KHOJA AND MUSLIMS RECORD THEIR GRIEF

A mass meeting of Khoja and Mahomedan officers and clerks of all the mills under the ageney of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., was convened under the auspices of "The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Khoja Mills Staff Helping Society" to express their heartfelt regret over the sad and sudden death of that well-known Muslim philanthropist and a leading merchant, viz., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. II, on 5th April, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. in the hall of "The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kamgar Samaj." The respect and regards of mill staff for the deceased gentleman can be judged from a very large gathering that was witnessed there comprising of officers, clerks and staff.

In the said meeting presence of all Mahomedan clerks was evidently marked. Mr. Meherally Bundali (Manager, the Premier Mills, Ltd.), proposed Mr. Karimbhoy Ludha Asrani (Manager, the Mathradas Mills, Ltd.), for the chair and was seconded by Mr. Joomabhoy Somji and Mr. Karimbhoy Ludha Asrani took up presidential chair on the motion being unanimously carried.

The Chairman in his speech said:—"The deceased gave a lakh of rupees for a maternity hospital in the name of his late lamented daughter one lakh more was handed over to the Bombay Municipality to start a school for his community this sum was given by him, as an executor to the last will of his late brother Mr. Rahimtoolabhoy further he gave Rs. 20,000 for a Mahomedan girls' school. The deceased was a staunch supporter of education and so it seems that he gave all the above for educational purposes. He was also a director for years past in the "Alexandra Girls' School." The deceased was to preside over a prize-distribution gathering of the Gokhale Education Society that was to be held on 1st April, 1928, but a day previous, viz., on Saterday, he died a sudden death. He rendered public services in the Bombay Municipality for 16 years and was a member of the "Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute", Government conferred on him a gold medal of "Kaiser-i-Hind" for his public services, and in 1922 was proclaimed the Sheriff of Bombay."

Resolutions then were passed regretting Sir Currimbhoy's sudden death and sympathising with his family. A resolution stated that a Majlis be held at Noor Baug for offering prayers for the peace of the soul of the deceased.

HELPLES S BEGGARS RELIEF COMMITTEE'S CONDOLENCE

A Condolence Meeting of the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee was held in the Municipal Corporation Hall at which the following Resolution was passed by the Committee on the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who was the Chairman of the Committee for over two years:—

"That the Committee place on record with profound regret their sense of the heavy loss sustained by them as well as by the City, by the sudden death on the 31st March 1928, of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who, as the Chairman of the Committee for over two years had taken a very keen and active interest in the humanitarian work inaugurated by the Committee of saving the lives of many of Bombay's starving beggars and ridding the streets of undesirable persons. Animated by a lofty spirit of service to the poor Sir Currimbhoy had rendered a great service to the City and by his death the City has lost a great industrialist and a public spirited and philanthropic citizen. It was under the guidance of Sir Currimbhoy that the Committee were able to achieve their object to a considerable extent and they mourn the sudden termination of so useful and so distinguished a career.

"2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Committee's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding with the transaction of business."

SHERIFF'S MEETING AT MADRAS

MADRAS, April 11.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the late Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer and Sir P. Rajagopalachariar this evening at a crowded Sheriff's meeting held at the Victoria Public Hall. Sir Alexander MacDougall was among the speakers.—A. P.

London April 12: Cairo.—The Royal Air Force authorities have informed Lady Heath of their apprehensions as regards her flying unaccompanied across the Mediterranean, but that they will allow her to proceed on her own responsibility.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Parel, Krishna Building Quadrangle, at 9 p.m. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, Abid Ali Jaferbhoy, F. J. Ginwala and others will address the meeting.

Public meeting at Congress House at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), Veer Vaman Rao Joshi to preside.

Fancy Fair at Ram Baug, near C. P. Tank. Open to public from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of March 29 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY CLERKS' UNION.

A meeting of the Bombay Clerks' Union will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge.

ROBERT MONEY HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution will take place to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. when the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association magic lantern lectures will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, M.B.B.S., on "Plague" and "Small-pox" in Improvement Trust Chawls at Foras Road and in Byculla on 13th, 15th, 17th and 22nd instant and on "Tuberculosis" in Ramnath Chawl at Lamington Road on 22nd and in Agruswadi, Girgaum on 27th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOUND.

A small parcel containing new 6 Marathi school books for use in 3rd standard has been found.

The owner might take delivery of the same from the office of Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Talk "London Fashions by Mail." By Evelyn Russell.
6-40 p.m. Tea Dance Music.
As recorded for Gramophone.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-20 p.m. "Our London Letter" by Evelyn Russell.
9-25 p.m. Indian Programme:
D. P. Korgaokar—Vocal music.
Prahlad Gaxu—Dilruba.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.
Close Down.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 p.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 11, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4 (including 1 imported from Santa Cruz), deaths 3; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 76. Total mortality this day last year was 93.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

G. I. P. RLY. TIMINGS.

The revised timings of mail and express trains at Victoria Terminus is as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	06-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ..	16-00
Peshawar Express	06-15
Poona Mail	11-40
Poona Express	12-25
Nagpur Express	13-35
Calcutta Mail via Cheeoki ..	14-30
Punjab Mail	15-30
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	19-10
Poona Express	19-25
Madras Express	21-30
Trains.	**Departures. H.M.**
Poona Express	07-45
Madras Express	08-15
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	08-30
Punjab Mail	15-00
Poona Express	14-15
Calcutta Moil via Nagpur ..	16-00
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ..	20-30
Peshawar Express	22-30
Nagpur Express	23-15
Madras Mail	22-00

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

Arrivals at Colaba.

	H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ..	11-15
Gujarat Mail	7-02
Kathiawar Mail	8-20
Delhi Express	6-20
Kathiawar Express .. .. (terminates at Church Gate).	19-35

Departure from Colaba.

	H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ..	16-30
Gujarat Mail	20-45
Kathiawar Mail	21-05
Delhi Express	21-25
Kathiawar Express .. .. At Ballard Pier.	7-25
P. & O. Punjab Express (on Fridays only) leaves ..	13-00
Peshwar Mail (on Saturdays only) (portion only for homeward passengers) Arrives ..	11-10

DUNCAN ROAD DURGAH

ALLEGED SACRILEGE.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON POLICE COMMISSIONER

A deputation consisting of Mr. Ibrahim Jitekar, M.L.C., Munshi Valiulla, Mohmed Yunas, Sardar Siddique, Mohmed Siddique Sootwalla, Mohmed Hasam, Surajuddin Lalmohmed, Lalmohmed and Ramzan Chikniwalla, waited upon Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, on Thursday afternoon and presented an application, signed by about six hundred persons protesting against the desecration of the Durgah of Syed Pir Jalal Shah at Duncan Road.

The application stated that the Durgah was in the Taher Manzil belonging to Mr. Mahomedali Allabux which was desecrated on the 28th ultimo at 8 p.m. by three Mahomedans and this had outraged the religious feelings of the Mahomedans. That Mr. Mohmedali had promised and given an undertaking in 1921 that the Durgah would not be desecrated, and the devotees of the Syed Saheb would be allowed to visit the Durgah which privilege was discontinued since December last

The Commissioner replied that the matter was under enquiry and after the police investigations were over the culprits would be dealt with, if found guilty of desecration. He also intimated that a police case was pending in the Court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz against certain persons in connection with the same matter, but Mr. Khairaz had expressed a desire to transfer the case to the Court of some other Magistrate as Mr. Mohmedali Allabux was his personal friend.

'MUSTAFA KAMAL BADSHAH'

CHARGED WITH STABING.

The exploits of a young Mahomedan, who is alleged to be responsible for stabbing two Bhayas, in the early hours of Thursday, were related to Deputy Inspector Y. S. Savant at the Princess Street Police Station. Kashinath Dighe and Vithoba, the two victims, were seriously injured and are now lying in the G. T. Hospital. The latter's precarious condition necessitated calling Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, to record his dying deposition.

The scene of the affray was Kalbadevi. Arjun Laxman, a policeman, it appears, while on duty on the flying squads in that locality discovered two Mahomedans prowling in a suspicious manner near a "bidi" shop. He challenged them, upon which they took to their heels. The policeman chased them in the direction of Kolbhat Wadi, and two injured men joined him in the chase. After a while, Vithoba and Kashinath succeeded in arresting Mustafa Kamal Badshah, one of the two Mahomedans, who, it is alleged, drew a knife and inflicted serious injuries to both, and would have escaped had not the policeman come to their aid. In the confusion caused by the affray the other culprit evaded arrest by climbing over a drain-pipe and jumping on the other side of a high wall.

Mustafa Kamal Badshah, the arrested person, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded into police custody, pending further investigations.

F WARD D. C. C.

TO-DAYS PUBLIC MEETING AT PAR E

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Krishna Building Quadrangle, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Abid Ali, Jaferbhoy, F. J. Ginwala, M. R. Menon and others will address the meeting on "Amritsar and Our Struggle for Freedom." All are requested to attend.

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAYS PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate the National Week, when Vir Waman Rao Joshi will preside and Messrs. Bradley, Jayasukhlal, K. Mehta, Mohanlal M. Desai, Kamar Ahmed, R. S. Nimbkar, M. N. Talpade and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta will speak.

Arrangements for the sale of Khaddar have been made. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY LORD BISHOP'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of a tour of visitation of the Rt. Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay:

On April 18, leaving Bombay, reaches Mahableshwar.

On April 28, he is remaining, not on visitation.

He proposes to leave Mahableshwar for Bombay on the 1st June.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

POONA RANGERS ANNEX CHAMPIONSHIP.

EXCITING GAME AT FINAL MATCH.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament played yesterday between the Poona Rangers and Bhoota Singh's XI, resulted in a narrow victory for the former by the odd goal in three. it was a final worthy of its name and the standard of hockey was the best seen in the tournament this year. Every minute teemed with exciting incidents and the fast pace set at the beginning was maintained throughout in a manner which spoke well for the general fitness of the two teams. Appropriately enough the best two teams were meeting to vie for the championship of the season, and although both sides had much at stake they did not allow the "championship atmosphere" to interfere with their play, and the match was entirely devoid of that "pot-hunting" spirit which prompts the leading team to defend and waste as much time as possible. Poona took the lead in the first half but they continued to play aggressive hockey, and the spectacle of seeing two teams doing their very best made the game all the more entrancing to the spectators, who did not fail to show their appreciation in hearty fashion. It takes a good crowd to make a good match, and the crowd on the Gymkhana ground yesterday were well suited for the occasion. Of course the refs came in for some "chipping" but that is only natural in such tense circumstances.

POONA'S VICTORY.

Poona won by a narrow margin and deserved to, but Bhoota Singh's Eleven should not have lost. There was little to choose between the players of both sides, but it was a case of concerted tactics governed by oneness of purpose which triumphed over unbounded individual zeal.

Poona played a delightful combined game and in this lay their strength. The losers on the other hand, tried to do too much themselves, with the result that they invariably found themselves robbed in movements which would otherwise have proved successful had combined play been indulged in. Many a time did a player break away with only a single defender to beat, and a pass across would certainly have resulted in a goal. But this was not to be and Symonds and Phillips are not men to be beaten by a single forward. These two backs played a steady and reliable game and they received yeoman support from the half-backs. Especially prominent was F. Brewin, the left half who played with exceptional brilliance in both attack and defence. Massey also worked hard, but he did not show up as much as usual. Cazalet on the left was inclined to be rather dirty. The forwards were all triers, the two wingers playing up well, and concentrating on giving their colleagues as many opportunities as possible.

LOSERS' SPLENDID GAME.

For the losers the outstanding player was their centre-half Hind who outshone his better known vis-avis. Displaying wonderful stamina, he was always where most needed, now concerting attacks, now assisting his backs; and throughout he exploited the push stroke which goes to make attractive hockey. Jagir Singh and Brown helped to make up a very formidable half-back line. Another prominent player was Rankin, the full-back, who gave a fine exhibition of cool and collected play, and his powerful and accurate clearances will be the envy of many budding backs. In his unobtrusive way Gupta played a sound game, and between the two of them, Atma Singh the goalie did not have much to do, though he was responsible for one or two fine saves. The forwards were individually good but lacked that cohesion which alone could prove of avail against a tried defence.

Bhoota Singh's Eleven began with a rush in sensational style, and before the game was many minutes old Lovett scored the opening goal. A ding dong struggle then ensued, and midway through the moiety, a combined movement by the Poona forwards resulted in G. Brewin equalising.

The crowd was by now thoroughly worked up, and amidst scenes of great excitement Poona took the lead through Mackenzie shortly before the interval. At half-time the Rangers led by two goals to one, and that was all the scoring for the day.

SELFISH TACTICS.

The second half was just as exciting as the initial one, and both sides had their fair share of the game. Hind worked untiringly and made several fine openings, but selfish tactics by the forwards resulted in all the attacks proving failures. There were several breakaways and raids, but Symonds and Phillips checked them decisively and set their own forwards going. Poona, however, could not make much headway against a determined defence and most of their attacks fizzled out in the opposing twenty-five. A nice pass by R. Brewin saw G. Brewin testing Atma Singh with a hard shot but the goalie saved well, and his own forwards swept down to the other side where M. Khan lifted the ball over the bar. Up and down play reigned up to the end.

Lady Ford presented the trophies and medals.

Poona Rangers	2 goals.
Bhoota Singh's XI	1 goal.

POONA RANGERS:—Cowper; Symonds and Phillips; Cazalet, Massey and F. Brewin; MacIntyre, O'Brien, Mackenzie, G. Brewin and R. Brewin.

BHOOTA SINGH'S XI:—Atma Singh; Rankin and Gupta; Jagir Singh, Hind and Brown; M. Khan, Jagat Singh, Disney, Lovett and Sher Khan.

Referees:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Nagporewalla.

CITY MILL STRIKE

SITUATION UNCHANGED

"SELF-STYLED LEADERS"

The strike situation in the mill area remained unchanged on Thursday. Both the Textile and Kasturchand Mills remained closed. There has been some disaffection among the workers against the leaders as was evinced in leaflets which were circulated in a large number in the mill area on Thursday among the mill-operatives. The leaflets were signed by Vithu and Gopal, and it was alleged therein that Alve, Joglekar and Tawde were self-styled leaders who led the people for their own benefits and personal gain. The workmen were exhorted not to support these people in any way, or pay subscriptions to them. There were also some other allegations defamatory in nature made against these people.

KASTURCHAND AND TEXTILE MILLS

WORKERS DECIDE NOT TO RECEIVE WAGES

The strikes at the Kasturchand and Textile Mills still continue. On Thursday morning, the strikers met at Dadar and considered the question of receiving their wages. Messrs. Alwe and Nimbkar addressed the men, who unanimously passed a resolution not to receive their wages this week. The strikers then passed in a procession in the vicinity.

The case of Govinda Krishna, arrested on Wednesday, is adjourned to the 20th inst.

On Thursday evening, a meeting of workers was held at Parel. It was addressed by Mr. Alwe.

LATEST NEWS.

AMRITSAR, April 12.

At the second sitting of the Provincial Political Conference, resolutions were passed deploring the sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, expressing sympathy with the "Kakori marytyrs" and congratulating Baba Gurdit Singh of the "Komagata Maru" affair on his arrest. Another resolution expressed sympathy with political and martial law prisoners. Still another resolution was passed welcoming the declaration of complete independence as the country goal. Dr. Satyapal in moving this resolution observed that Indians preferred to die through communal warfare rather than enjoy peace under foreign rule. The last resolution deprecated Government's action against the Maharaja of Nabha.—A.P.

LAHORE, April 12

At the meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore in December last a representative committee drawn from all the provinces was elected to formulate a scheme for constitutional advance for submission to the Royal Commission. The Associated Press understands that the Punjab representatives on this committee have prepared a draft scheme which is now being circulated among members of the committee belonging to other provinres.—A. P.

LONDON, April 12.

What is described as a "gigantic combine of financiers" has been formed entitled the Finance Company of Great Britain and America registered with a nominal capital of £2,040,000 held in equal proportions by the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited and the Chase Security Corporation of New York.

Sir Alfred Mond, who is the Chairman, stated that the American Committee was probably unique in the history of financial corporation as it included the most important leaders of finance and industry. He declared that the new corporation would facilitate commercial and industrial finance in the British Empire, Europe and the United States.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 12.
Previous Closing Rate	19.55.
To-day's Opening Rate	19.50
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	19.58
Decrence	+.03

LIVERPOOL.

	April 12.
Previous Closing Rate	10.47
To-day's Opening Rate	10.53
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.46
Decrence	—.01
Broach Expectation	376-0-0

DAVE ASSAULT CASE.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE RECORDED

INTERESTING REPARTEES IN SESSIONS COURT

More prosecution witnesses were examined at the resumed hearing on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Baker and a common jury, at the High Court Sessions, of the case in which Naranji Premji and five others are charged with attempting the murder of one Anantram Dave, a police informant, in January last.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Solicitors, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the first accused; while the others were represented by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, and Messrs. Vicaji, Mahale, Banaji and Desai respectively.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Among the witnesses, who were mostly police officers, was Inspector Deshpande of the Picket Road Police Station. He had formed several 'panchas' at the identification parade and on other occasions. He was searchingly cross-examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad as to why he had taken a fancy to one Yellappa who figured as a member in most of the 'panchas'.

The Inspector admitted that this Yellappa was the proprietor of a hotel opposite his police station at Picket Road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Banaji witness said that at a 'pancha' formed in the G. T. Hospital, he selected two persons, one of whom resided at Sandhurst Road and the other at Kamatipura.

"Because Yellappa, your favourite, was not handy?" suggested counsel.

Witness made no answer.

The other witnesses were examined regarding the details of the incident on the movements of the accused.

SERGEANT BEART IN WITNESS-BOX.

Sergeant Beart of the Princess Street Police Station deposed that at about 11 p.m. on the night in question, Police Constable S C. brought accused No. 3 to him. He then went to the G. T. Hospital where the complainant made a statement to him mentioning six names as his assailants. Five of them were the accused while the sixth was one Yusuf.

Mr. Jinnah objected to this part of the evidence going in, as the complainant was not examined on this point.

Mr. Binning: I will call the complainant again, and take his evidence on this point, if you like.

MR. JINNAH'S PROTEST.

"That is a very dangerous thing to do, my Lord, in a case of this sort", replied Mr. Jinnah, "in view of the fact that the complainant has already been called into the box twice."

His Lordship allowed the evidence to go in, remarking that it was not a point of importance.

Mr. Jinnah: Your Lordship will please take a note of my objection.

Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station, who is in charge of this case, then gave evidence.

Examined by Mr. Binning, witness said on the night of the incident, he went to the G. T. Hospital and took down the first information of the compiainant.

Mr. Binning tendered this first information as an exhibit.

MR. JINNAH PROTESTS AGAIN.

Mr. Jinnah protested, remarking that this was an extraordinary way of conducting the prosecution. The complainant was not asked a single question about this first information.

Mr. Binning: I am quite willing to recall the complainant and ask him whether he gave the information to Mr. Wagle.

Mr. Jinnah: I ask your Lordship to rule this out. I protest against this. It is not open to the prosecution to produce the statement when the complainant was not asked about it, and I equally protest against the complainant being called again. This is not the way of conducting the prosecution in a trial of this character.

A BREEZE BETWEEN JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

His Lordship: Mr. Jinnah, you must remember that you are not addressing a third class Magistrate. You have been addressing the Court for a long time, but you have not referred to any section in support of your contention.

Mr. Jinnah: Your Lordship is not speaking to a third class pleader. If your Lordship had only allowed time, I would have done just what your Lordship suggested.

Mr. Jinnah then quoted a section to support his contention that the statement was not admissible.

His Lordship remarked that the prosecution might have forgotten about the first information of the complainant when the latter was in the box.

After hearing Mr. Binning on the point, his Lordship upheld Mr. Jinnah's objection with regard to the statement going in as an exhibit.

Mr. Binning then asked the Court's permission to recall the complainant.

His Lordship: What have you got to say, Mr. Jinnah?

Mr. Jinnah: I ask your Lordship not to allow it and not to imagine that Mr. Binning had forgotten about it.

His Lordship: You had better recall the complainant.

Mr. Jinnah: Your Lordship will please note that I object to that.

The complainant was then recalled and examined.

The case stands adjourned to to-day.

PEON KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH.

"INCOMPETENT DRIVER" IN CHARGE.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

Severe strictures were passed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, on Thursday, in convicting Appa Tilaji, D. class engine-driver of the G. I. P. Railway and sentencing him to three months' hard labour on a charge of having caused the death of Isuf Ahmed, a peon of the Bombay Port Trust, by driving his engine with a troop train in a rash and negligent manner.

The prosecution story was that the accused was driving a military train proceeding last from Kurla on December 3, 1927. The train was to run on the Bombay Port Trust Line passing Manson South Cabin to the Jetty Ground frame cabin from where it was single line up to the east docks. All trains running on the line had to pick up a pilot at the Jetty Ground Frame Cabin and were working on the absolute block system. The accused, it was alleged, did not stop at the Jetty either to pick up the pilot or to take the male ball token. The cabinman finding that the train did not slow down waved a red flag. Two more persons also waved red flags, but the train did not stop. The train meanwhile crashed into gate No. 3 and injured a police constable and a peon of the Port Trust on duty there. The latter died in consequence of the injuries received.

"NEVER DRIVEN TRAIN BEFORE."

It was contended by the defence that the accused had never driven a train before, and was not aware of the system on which that line worked. He did not notice the waving of the flags owing to a curve in the line and did not see the gate until he came very near it when it was impossible to pull the train and avert the crash.

In sentencing the accused, the Magistrate observed that he, a D.-class driver, was clearly wrong in taking charge of a troop train. "An incompetent person has no right to take charge of a train or a vehicle, but once he takes charge, he is surely responsible for all the acts, which are the result of his negligence and incompetence" he added.

The Magistrate also censured the Engine-driver at Kurla for having kept an incompetent man in charge of the train without the knowledge of the foreman.

BABU CHASMAWALA'S ACCOMPLICE.

ARRESTED AT AMRITSAR

The exploits of Babu Chasmawala, the notorious leader of a dacoit gang, and his accomplices in Bombay, are well-known to readers. It will be remembered they were confined in one of the cells of the Bandra Police Station, pending their trial before the local City Magistrate, when the ringleader with three others including Pyarilal, made their escape one night by breaking open the door of the lock-up. Under cover of darkness they succeeded in reaching the Kurla jungle, where they were promptly tracked down by the police, only one man, Pyarilal, having escaped.

A report has now been received that Pyarilal has been re-arrested at Amritsar, and will be brought down to Bandra.

A DASH FOR FREEDOM

A BANDRA SENSATION

A Bandra correspondent writes:—

A Mahratta, who is alleged to have committed several thefts at Vesava, and who was confined in one of the cells of the Bandra Police Station, was found to have suddenly disappeared yesterday morning. It would appear the prisoner came out of the cell and went towards the latrine side wherefrom he was said to have made his escape.

Up to this morning there has been no trace of the fugitive.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1928.

THE OIL ENQUIRY.

The Tariff Board has issued a press communique restating the terms of reference of the proposed inquiry about protection for petroleum in India and outlining the tentative procedure to be followed by the Board. That procedure only justifies the suspicions raised by Government's unseemly haste in deciding upon a summary investigation and by the terms of reference they laid down. The inquiry was not urgent, if at all necessary, the terms of reference were unfair, and the Board's procedure is of a piece with the secretive character of the inquiry. The affair began with keen competition between the British oil companies in India and the non-British companies abroad. The consequent reduction in the price of petroleum brought a much needed relief to the Indian consumer but touched the profits of the British companies. They sought protection from an obliging Government but failed to prove either unfair competition or any loss to them. It would, indeed, have needed much argument to prove any real loss. As Mr. Walchand Hirachand pointed out the other day, a shareholder in a typical company like the Burma Oil Company who invested Rs. 100 in 1902 finds himself in possession of a stock of the face value of Rs. 405 and a market value of Rs. 1,800. On the original investment of Rs. 100 the dividend in 1923 was Rs. 121-8-0, while the dividends from 1910 to 1923 amounted to Rs. 966. Another company earned in 1926 a profit of 25 on a paid up capital of Rs. 68 lakhs. Unable to prove any real loss to them in consequence of keen competition the British companies had recourse to the bogey of "stolen" oil from Russia, retailed by the American company. Government have wisely refrained from assessing this point; for, as Mr. Walchand rightly observes, "in India at least where so much of national wealth has passed into alien hands by methods which will not in all cases bear scrutiny, the argument would have not only evoked no sympathy but would have provoked considerable plain-speaking." However, Government, who sternly refuse adequate protection to the truly Indian textile industry which is admittedly in great distress and has proved unfair competition from Japan, instantly succumbed to the entreaties of the British companies, Indian only in the sense of their exploiting Indian oil and Indian labour, and ordered a summary inquiry with a view to protecting those companies.

Not only was the inquiry unnecessary, but its terms of reference were grossly unfair. They were calculated to burke the main point at issue, viz., whether the prices that are now ruling or may be presumed to rule for some time to come are uneconomic and threaten the existence of the oil industry in India. The main point of reference about facts was only to determine "what price for kerosene should be taken to be equivalent to world parity at Indian ports and the extent to which the current prices in India are below that level." This is befogging the issue. What is wanted to justify protection in India is to know, not whether Indian prices are above or below world parity, but whether or not the current Indian prices are uneconomic or below costs of production. But there was the rule. It is not easy to show that the current Indian prices are below costs of production in India. So Government at first ruled out altogether all enquiry about the costs of production. But the suppression of the most vital part of the inquiry was so grossly unfair and evoked such strong condemnation from the public that the Board now admits that it is quite necessary to determine costs and that it "would ordinarily undertake a detailed examination of the costs and financial resources" of the companies. But the Board adds, this "is not possible within the time at the disposal of the Board" and, therefore, it invites the companies to submit information about costs "before the formal opening of the enquiry" and also promises that the costs and information so furnished will be treated as confidential and will not be published "unless parties have previously agreed to their publication."

So the Board realises the necessity of determining costs and would "ordinarily" undertake a detailed examination of costs, but is hindered for want of time. If so, why does it not insist on being allowed more time? Is it because the present case is extraordinary? It is evident the Board will rely mainly on the information about costs supplied "before the formal opening of the inquiry" and that this information would be shut out from the public. But if protection is to be given, it is the taxpayer or the consumer that bears its cost in one way or other and is entitled to know all particulars justifying protection. The Board, however, not only fails to appreciate this point of view, but otherwise too pays scant respect to the claims of the consumer. In its communique published on Wednesday it coolly announces that it will close its office in Bombay the next day, that if any representation is to be made on behalf of consumers, it should be sent to the Burma Office not later than the 24th instant and that the Board "does not propose" to examine orally the consumers' representatives or any party other than the oil companies." It is a fraud on the public to refuse to examine consumers' interests orally at the formal inquiry or to refuse to accept their written statements after the 24th instant. The Board is understood to have protested against some changes made by Government in its programme. We hope that it is not yet too late for it to protest against the narrow and unfair scope of the inquiry itself. Whether the Board does so or not, it is up to the public to see that if there is to be an inquiry at all, it should be full, thorough and above-board.

WANTED: INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

If we carefully study the history of all free countries with a view to finding out how trade and industry have developed and financial institutions have grown, it will be found that in the early stages a great deal of protection in various forms was given to them by their respective Governments. In many cases, heavy subsidies were given direct to the industries and in others, protective legislation was passed either imposing heavy taxes against foreign imported goods or placing against foreign institutions restrictions favourable to indigenous industries. These were absolutely necessary and are even to-day necessary in view of the world competition. Business men all the world over always keep an eye on those countries where it is easy to enter and easier to exploit. Of all countries in the world to-day, India is situated in that unhappy position. This is particularly so in respect to the insurance business. The position, as we find it to-day, is that India is such an open country from all directions that all that a foreign insurance company has to do is simply to come and either open a branch or appoint agents throughout the various parts of this country. There is no legislation so far as foreign companies are concerned which requires the observance of any sort of formalities. The result naturally has been that already in a country where the scramble for insurance business has become great and where the indigenous companies are new and fewer in number, there are over a hundred non-Indian companies—very many of them well-establishd and powerful—as against the half dozen or so Indian companies doing what is known as general insurance business.

Both Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, in their respective addresses to the Insurance Conference, held last week, made reference to the necessity of some kind of legislation in favour of Indian insurance companies being introduced at an early date. Mr. Lalji deplores the fact that there is no machinery in India to find out how Indian insurance business is shared by various companies to-day. He has made a very practicable suggestion to the Government of India that they should without any loss of time organise a department for collecting statistics from all insurance companies doing business in India showing the premiums earned, losses paid, expenses incurred and the nature of funds, if any, invested in this country for the protection of policy-holders. We commend this suggestion of Mr. Lalji to the Government of India and we hope they will act promptly so far as this small matter is concerned. When statistics are now available in this country for many important trades, there is no reason why insurance alone, which has now become a very important and growing business in this country, should suffer from lack of this information. It is only when such statistics are placed before the public that they will be able to formulate a proper case in support of protective legislation. So far as we know, there is only one enactment in force known as 'The Life Insurance Act of 1912.' This Act, strictly speaking, is applicable only to all Indian life insurance companies which are, under its provision, called upon to file a statement as prescribed therein with the Government of India Actuary every year showing all details of the business under various headings. The Act, however, is not applicable at all to any foreign life insurance companies not one of which is bound to supply any statement showing its Indian business. The Government of India under the Act are bound to accept the balance sheet of the Head Offices of these companies. In actual practice, therefore, even the one Act that is in force in this country is imperfect.

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala made certain very helpful suggestions in his presidential address as to the best way in which legislation favourable to Indian insurance companies can be introduced, and he instanced the great disadvantages under which foreign companies are suffering in America. Whatever comprehensive legislation the Government of India may ultimately introduce in this country for the protection of Indian insurance companies, it is absolutely necessary for the public to know how the Indian insurance premiums in life, fire, marine, accident, workmen's compensation and other classes of insurance are distributed and this can only be known by Government instituting at once a department to collect this information every year and making it known to the public as soon as the returns have been supplied to them. There can possibly be no two opinions on this point and we trust the suggestion will be considered and acted upon by the Government of India at once.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

If Wednesday's public meeting of the women of Bombay reflects the temper of the women of India with regard to their rights, Indian womanhood will not be long in coming into its own. It passed some excellent resolutions, strongly supported alike by the men and the women speakers at the meeting, claiming generally equal rights for women. It supported Mr. Sarda's Marriage Bill as revised by the Select Committee and went even farther than the Bill by urging that no girl should be married till she was at least sixteen years of age. It also passed another resolution demanding that the marriage of a middle-aged man of over 45 years of age with a girl under 20 years must be stopped. The meeting further demanded legislation to improve the inheritance rights of women. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the only two men speakers at the meeting, were as chivalrous in their support of these reforms as they could be. But the intensity of righteous feeling with which the women speakers one after another pleaded for what they called the birth-rights of their kind almost made one feel that men's assistance in the women's campaign was a little superfluous, except perhaps for the reason that for the present all the legislators in the Assembly happen to be men. But, as Dr. Deshmukh aptly observed, women have always served as the "driving force" to men. It may be hoped, therefore, that the men in the Assembly will show by their action that the force is a living one. It is certainly a force to be reckoned with.

REORGANISATION OF THE CONGRESS.

WANTED THOROUGH AND RADICAL CHANGE

(BY ANILBARAN ROY).

The need for overhauling the constitution of the Congress has been felt increasingly. A resolution was passed in the Madras session in pursuance of which the General Secretary to the Congress has now invited opinions as to the lines on which the Congress constitution should be revised. I venture to give here a few suggestions though I am fully aware that whatever I may say in this respect will be more or less of an academical character and those only who are in the active field can hope to give a real lead to the country: yet academical discussions have their use and outsiders often see things which escape the notice of active workers in the field.

DUTY OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

In the first place, in my opinion, a fundamental change is required in the conception of the function of Congress members. At present the members are intended to be the general electorate by whose franchise the Congress organisation has to be built up. The idea is that in this manner the Congress will be really representative of the country. But this has proved to be a fallacy. To make the Congress really representative and "democratic" in this sense, all adult persons in the country ought to be enrolled as Congress members. And this is practically impossible. In 1921 a crore of members was supposed to have been enlisted but the enrolment was mostly mechanical and the members were seldom required to exercise their so-called franchise; and ever since the number of Congress Members has dwindled to insignificance and all attempts to increase the number has miserably failed everywhere in the country.

FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG CONCEPTION.

People thought this failure was due to lack of workers or lack of enthusiasm, but very few observed that there was something fundamentally wrong in the conception and that an untruth could not be made to prevail for long even by the most enthusiastic workers in the world. Supposing that all the adults in the country or even a considerable portion of them could be enrolled as members, to hold a real election by them would be a stupendous task and would absorb all the time and energy and money the workers could bring to the service of the Congress. As a matter of fact a regular election by Congress members has very seldom been held anywhere in the country. And even if regular elections could be held by a vast electorate of Congress members, would that really turn out a representative body? The western countries are gradually losing faith in these Parliamentary elections and this is quite against the ancient political genius of India. India had her representative institutions, but their nature was quite different; though she has lost those institutions, the ancient political spirit is still surviving in the sub-conscious mind of this race and it is for this reason that India is not being able to accept the alien institutions imported from the West.

MORE MEMBERSHIP, NO REAL HELP.

So we must give up the fruitless and wasting programme of enrolling mem-members for the Congress simply for the purpose of the vote. It may be said that we enrol members not simply for the vote but also for enlisting the sympathy of the people in the Congress programme and also to collect the sinews of war. Certainly we need those things, popular support and money, for carrying on work in the Congress, but how does a mechanical errolment of members help us in this? If the Congress really worfks for Swaraj we may be sure that the whole country will be at its back and help it with money even without formally signing a piece of paper, to which many may have objections, the most important objection being that it is too formal and useless. Nay, we can assume legitimately that all persons, barring a negligible few, really want Swaraj and are therefore virtually members of the Congress. People follow all reasonable and practical mandates of the Congress, observing hartal, paying subscriptions to the national fund, joining meetings and procession, boycotting the Commission and so forth according to their spirit and ability and those who do it are not necessarily members of the Congress. So there is no special virtue in merely becoming members of the Congress by signing a creed. As regards the 4 annas subscription it has been seen that so far as pecuniary help to the Congress is concerned, it is not worth the trouble of collection.

VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL EFFORT.

Mahatma Gandhi laid down a sound principle when he said that only those should be accepted as members of the Congress who would promise to spin daily at least for half-an hour. The underlying principle is that as the object of the Congress is to attain Swaraj, only those should be enrolled as members who would earnestly work for this cause, and if Swaraj is to be attained by spinning, every member must be required to spin regularly. No one should be enrolled as a member simply to swell the voters' list. In other words the membership of the Congress should be confined to the actual workers, though everyone need not be a whole-time worker. Only those should be enrolled as members of the Congress who are willing to devote at least a part of their time and energy to the furtherance of Swaraj by carrying out the policy of the Congress. But my difference with Mahatma Gandhi is in the application of the principle for I do not believe that the cause of Swaraj can be helped in the least either by spinning or by weaving khaddar.

ABOLISH KHADDAR—AND SPINNING FRANCHISE.

So in my humble opinion the spinning franchise and the Khaddar rule ought to be wholly abolished from the Congress. The essential condition of becoming a member of the Congress should be an earnest promise to work for Swaraj: a few annas subscription can be taken as a symbol of this earnestness. But how will then the Congress be a representative body? How can a few hundreds, or even a few thousands of workers who come forward to organise themselves in the cause of Swaraj can be said to represent the country? The simple answer is that the country needs Swaraj and wants Swaraj and those who work for Swaraj really represent the country even if they have not been returned through the ballot-box. The people instinctively know their leaders and representatives; when they accept a

(Continued on Page 8)

Notes of The Day

Hastening Slowly.

The Big Powers who control the activity of the League of Nations are evidently perturbed at the prospect of America and France taking up the discussion about the outlawry of war much more seriously than is convenient to imperially-minded Governments like Great Britain and Italy. The former did not expect that its ally France will be so susceptible to pacifist ideas but Great Britain has to make the best of a bad job and the great idea now is, as a British Official message from Rugby states, to examine the project of the suggested multi-lateral treaty of non-aggression, each Government having membership of the League being requested to peruse the correspondence on the subject between the United States and France and to offer its suggestions. The British Government, the message says, has assured "sympathetic reception" to the proposals. This is all very pleasantly vague and at Geneva when the next disarmament conference meets some new method of procrastination will be suggested and accepted by the Big Powers. Russia and Germany want to hurry the matter up, but what are they two against so many?

The Contrast.

In free democratic America, as the example of mob rule in Chicago indicates, the growth of self-government does not necessarily mean that the population has learnt to curb its lawless elements so effectively that political "goondas" find it impossible to exist. But the outbreak of hooliganism of the type Chicago witnessed on Tuesday is never considered in Western countries an argument for considering that a people are unfit for self-government if faction fights occur amongst them. As regards India, however, the foreign vested interests and their apologists in the Anglo-Indian Press and in England are never tired of pointing out that she cannot be allowed to enjoy self-rule because of her communal troubles. The hollowness of this selfish contention is brought out all the more clearly when contrasted with the happenings in Chicago. We in India hold our political elections in a manner that Chicago may profitably imitate.

Excellent Lead.

Amritsar, the scene of one of the bitterest memories that India will long have to cherish of Imperial "ruthlessness," has given an excellent lead to the country by giving a practical demonstration of the renewed spirit of communal harmony and of awakened nationalist activity in the Punjab. The energy of Dr. Kitchlew and his band of selfless national workers has been rewarded in the very successful session of the 13th Provincial Conference which began there on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Dr. Kitchlew rightly emphasized the nationalist view-point when he remarked that for Britain the door of an honourable compromise with India was always open. But Britain must rest assured that Indians will not budge an inch from their "fundamental demand." They want to be masters in their own house. It is due to the intensity of feeling in regard to this one dominating wish that the boycott of the Simon Commission has proved a rapid success.

Welcome Reappearance.

"New India," the nationalist daily edited by Mrs. Besant which had suspended publication after doing yeoman service in the fight for winning Indian self-government, made its appearance again on Tuesday last. This welcome reappearance of the nationalist daily will, we are sure, be hailed with great satisfaction all over the country. Mrs. Annie Besant is to edit it again and that fact alone should ensure it all its old popularity, prestige and political influence. It is an indication of the deep love that this veteran warrior in the cause of freedom cherishes towards this country and its people that at an age when ordinary mortals are content to look forward to a life of undisturbed ease, she takes upon her shoulders the arduous burden of editing a daily newspaper, as only an additional item in all the multifarious activity of her crowded routine of selfless work.

Progress of Indian Insurance.

In the course of his presidential address to the All-India Insurance Conference held in Bombay last week Mr. N. B. Saklatwala said: "I am glad to say that in Life some of the Indian companies have shown results for a series of years which have absolutely consolidated their position and to-day they can hold their own against the best non-Indian companies that are working here." Remarkable confirmation of these remarks is provided by the latest annual reports of the Oriental and the Empire Life Assurance Companies The Oriental has in the course of last four years doubled its business, the total amount assured during the last year being Rs. 4,68,04,075. The progress made by the Empire is no less gratifying. During the last year new assurances were issued for Rs. 1,16,15,000 showing an increase of 10 lakhs over the amount for the preceding year. These are results on which the shareholders and those in control of the companies may well congratulate themselves.

The Way The Wind Blows.

The Assam Legislative Council which provided last week the disgraceful spectacle of a public body so much under the domination of the official group and their allies the "jo-hukum" Indians that it meekly consented to institute a committee for co-operation with the Simon Commission has this week at least one good action to its credit. It passed Mr. Mahomed Ali's resolution recommending Government to borrow fifty lakhs for compulsory primary education. It is an indication of the way the wind blows even in a backward Province. The resolution may be passed, but the mere passage of it does not necessarily mean that the Government of Assam will think it fit to translate it into action. Raising loans for strengthening the sinews of war against illiteracy and low hygienic standards has been suggested by non-official members of the legislative bodies of other provinces, but officialdom has always poured ridicule upon these suggestions. Even if Assam does raise such a loan, public opinion there must strongly express itself in advance against a large portion of the loan being frittered away for expenditure on supervision and direction.

Plague in Bombay.

N. writes:—

Plague has not broken out in Bombay. The few rats found dead, which were examined appear to be uninfected. Precautions, however, are quite necessary. In case of the occurrence of dead rats, there must be a more business-like method of communication between the affected area and the Municipal Health Department. At present one is at a loss where and to whom to phone in case of emergency. The telephone numbers of the Assistant Health Officers and others appear under the absurd heading of "A" Ward, "B" Ward, etc., the whole being surmounted by "Cemeteries." At the first glance, at the Telephone Directory, it appears as if the cemeteries were arranged by Wards. On Saturday, I had personally to go hunting for some Health Officer and after considerable trouble alighted on one who was profuse in his promises and actually sent out a couple of men to do the necessary sanitation three hours after the promise. Meanwhile I had taken precaution to phone through a friend to another officer, direct who had promptly seen to the matter before the Ward authorities were astir. There is evidently need for more vigilance at any rate. The Conservancy and other departments under Health must be much more accessible to the public than they would appear to be at present.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC STATE

PT. JAWARLAL ON IDEAL OF INDIA

HIS CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

NEED FOR REVOLUTIONARY OUTLOOK

AMRITSAR, April 12.

In his presidential address at the Punjab Political Conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Punjab had come to be known as the Ulster of India. Other provinces charged the Punjab with creating obstacles in the Path to freedom, but he believed that the Punjabis were virile men of action, that a change was coming over the Province, and that the nightmare of communalism was receding into the background.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

After describing the growth of industrialism the Pundit continued that in the West industrialism had led to big scale capitalism and Imperialism. If they were opposed to Imperialism, they must be opposed to capitalism as a system. The only alternative to capitalism was some form of socialism. England might permit them to enjoy political liberty, but that would be worth little if she had economic domination over India.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTLOOK.

Pandit Jawaharlal was wholly prepared to accept the argument that if they wanted British help to defend the frontiers they were not fit for independence. But, India had no great dangers to face on her frontiers. If there were any, it would be shameful to seek help from a Nation that was oppressing them. He urged that their ideal should be an independent democratic State. Referring to the methods that they should adopt, he suggested the cultivation of a "revolutionary" outlook. By the word "Revolutionary" he meant some form of intensive noncooperation without violence.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

The real problem before them was how to exorcise communalism. Communalism was really the creation of the educated classes in search of office and employment. They must begin to act on the live economic issues before them. Communal interests were fundamentally cultural interests, and cultural minorities should have the fullest autonomy so far as their culture was concerned. If sufficient safeguards were provided for the protection of the interests of minorities, nothing would remain of communalism. If they introduced the system of territorial elections or some method of election by economic units, they would be doing away with the problems of joint and separate electorates and the reservation of seats. Separate electorates were a danger to the State and to minority communities. He did not favour the reservation of seats on a communal basis, but if this solution satisfied the people, he would agree to it.

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT.

Referring to the Simon Commission Pandit Jawaharlal said that the Boycott would continue despite the defection of the weak. To make the boycott effective they should boycott British goods. He advocated the boycott of all foreign cloth, whether British, Japanese or American. Indian millowners had sought to profit by the national sentiment in favour of Swadeshi goods, but had treated pitilessly the poor workers who formed the foundation of their fortunes. With cooperation between Khadi and Indian mill made cloth, effective boycott of foreign cloth would be possible. The Pandit dwelt on the necessity for the promotion of the cause of Khadi, and in conclusion, urged. "Let us say with the Madras Congress that if the British Government embarks on any warlike adventure and endeavours to exploit India, it will be our duty to refuse to take any part in such a war or to cooperate with them in any way."—A. P.

ELEVATION OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

LALAJI TO CORNER GOVERNMENT

MADRAS, April 12.

Addressing a crowded meeting presided over by Mr. S. Satyamurthi at the Tilak Ghat this evening in connection with the National Week, Lala Lajpatrai who received an ovation declared that India would be unfit for Swaraj until we had achieved the elevation of the depressed classes. He added that he would bring up a resolution at the next session of the Assembly with a view to corner the Government respecting the defeated motion to afford relief to the depressed classes. Lala Lajpatrai emphasised the necessity of the creation of sanction behind the national demand pointing out that the masses alone could give it.—A. P.

PARALLEL VICEROY'S COMMISSION

LALAJI OPPOSED TO PROPOSAL

MADRAS, April 12.

Lala Lajpatrai in an interview to "New India" expressed the opinion that he was not satisfied with the proposal for a parrailel Viceroy's Commission. He added that the Simon Commission would recommend practically what India office wanted.

The Lala depracated the walk-in walk out policy which he declared was injurious and was making India a laughing stock.—A. P.

REPRESENTATION BEFORE STATES COMMITTEE

BIHAR AND ORISSA CHIEFS CONFER

MAYURBHANJ HOUSE (Puri) April 12

The Conference of the Sulings Chiefs of Bihar and Orissa was held at Mayurbhanj House, Puri, this noon to decide as to the manner in which they are to be represented before the Indian States Committee. The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj presided. After a short discussion, the conference adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

BRAKE VAN DERAILED

RANGOON, April 11.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Toungo, wires that whilst a ballast train being backed into a siding in a quarry at Pyu, the brake van was derailed and capsized and nine ballast trucks were derailed. Brakesman Hakraj and a fireman who was in the brake van were killed as also Jemadar Jamnalall. Guard Abdul Barry was slightly injured. No delay has been caused to traffic.—A. P.

DR. C. WILLIAMS DEAD

AN X-RAY EXPERT

LONDON, April 11.

Rugby.—Doctor Chisbolm Williams, one of the pioneers in the development of X-rays died in London yesterday. In the early days when precautions for handling the rays had not been developed, he contracted severe injuries to his hands which were aggravated by contact with septic war cases. He lost the use of one and part of the other hand, undergoing forty operations and sufferings acutely. He was awarded a medal from the Carnegie Herg Fund, "for heroic endeavour to save human life", and received a civil list pension.—B. O. W.

Tulagi.—Two more Solomon Islanders awaiting trial in connection with the massacre have died making total deaths among the under-trial prisoners thirteen. Deaths are attributed to unaccustomed diet, lack of exercise and fretting. The trial will begin shortly.—Reuter.

"INDIANS LIVE ON MARGIN OF SUBSISTANCE."

BRITISH COMMENTS ON 'INDIA IN 1926-27'

LONDON, April 12.

Newspapers publish generous excerpts from the report "India in 1926 27" which the "Daily Telegraph", in an editorial, describes as an extremely valuable study of the whole field of Indian life.

The "Daily Herald", laying stress on the phrase that millions of Indians live "on the very margin of subsistence" comments that the people of Britain who have ruled them now for a century have a tremendous responsibility.—Reuter's Special.

THOMPSON HOPELESSLY DEFEATED

REVOLT OF EXASPERATED VOTERS

REMARKABLE FEATURE IN CHICAGO ELECTIONS

LONDON, April 12.

Chicago.—Mr. Small has been defeated in the contest for the Governorship by 450,000 votes. Mr. Robert Crowe, third member of the Thompson-Small-Crowe combination, lost the contest for criminal prosecutorship for the county in which Chicago is situated, by 125,000 votes. Mr. Thompson (who stood for election as Committee-man in his ward) has been hopelessly defeated.

The most remarkable feature of the elections has been the revolt of exasperated voters who are usually dormant at the primary elections, and enable party machine to have its own way. Mr. Thompson will remain Mayor for three years, that being the unexpired portion of his term of four years, but his position will be embarrassing.—Reuter.

'THOMPSONISM" SUFFERS CRUSHING DEFEAT

LONDON, April 11.

Chicago.—Returns for two-thirds or the State of Illinois show that "Thompsonism" has suffered a crushing defeat. The majority of Louis Emmerson who is a Senator Deneen's nominee for Governorship over Thompson's nominee of Len Small, but promises to be 40,000 double figure predicted.—Reuter's Special.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

MANY STUDENTS ARRESTED IN JAPAN

LONDON, April 12.

Tokio.—There have been a number of fresh arrests of suspected communists including many students, and more are expected. The newspapers which appear to reflect public opinion urge the protection of the poor against the "hunger-wolf" and the removal of the unfair privileges of peers. They declare that the root of the trouble is the discontent among the masses which a handful of communists are exploiting. It is noteworthy that the cost of living in Japan at present is the highest in the world and economic conditions among the poorested.—Reuter.

THE SYDNEY TOURNAMENT

ARMY TEAM FROM INDIA

NEW DELHI, April 12

A team of the following officers of the Army in India will embark from Colombo on 12th May to compete in the Sydney tournament in June:—Capt. C. J. J. Pricleau handicap 5, Lieut. P. W. Dollar handicap 6, C. F. Keightley handicap 5, G. E. Prior Palmer handicap 5. Capt. R. H. Wordsworth is already in Australia on furlough and will join the team. Colonel T. P. Melville, Deputy Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, will be in general charge of the team. The officers are proceeding on short leave and are bearing their own expense, while ponies will be lent to them in Australia.—A. P.

KARACHI COINING CASE

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED

KARACHI, April 12.

The Karachi coining case ended to-day after a trial lasting nearly two months. Mr. P. E. Percival, Judicial Commissioner, Sind, and the jury of nine sat till eight o'clock last night to conclude the case. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused with a recommendation for mercy in respect of Dickenson and Mahomedali. Mr. Percival took his seat in the Court at 11-30 this morning and delivered judgment agreeing with the unanimous verdict of th jury given over night. He found the six accused guilty and senteneed them as follows:—Accused No. 1 (Akbarali) to rigorous imprisonment for five and a half years and to pay fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer one year's additional rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2(Gulamali) to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, in default one year's additional rigorous imprisonment, accused No. 3 (Dickenson) to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 4 (Mahomedali) to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default one year's additional rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 5 (Gulam Abbas) to five and a half years' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine in default one year's additional imprisonment. Accused No. 6 (Wheeler) to four and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

LALAJPATRAI ATMADRAS

MADRAS, April 12.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here from Bombay this morning. The representatives of the Hindu Dharma Paripalana Sabha had a talk with him regarding the forthcoming Hindu Dharma Conference shortly to be held at Madras.—A. P.

RAREST ANTIQUE BOOKS

AMANULLAH'S PRESENTS TO KING GEORGE.

FINEST SPECIMENS OF PERSIAN & ARABIC HANDWRITING

LONDON, April 12.

The Afghan Legation, on behalf of King Amanullah, has presented King George with three of the rarest antique books, one of which is described as the finest specimen of Persian handwriting, written two centuries ago, with a pointed finger-nail, on milky-white paper, made out of bamboo. It consists of 50 pages and took five years to complete. The second book is a treatise on horses written in gold in Persian and the third also written in gold is a masterpiece of Aarbic handwriting, and contains Muslim prayers.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO AFGHAN ROYALTIES.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS IN POLAND

LONDON, April 12.

Warsaw.—The Government is preparing a most elaborate reception for the King and Queen of Afghanistan who will occupy the summer residence of the former Polish Kings. Horse show and probably army manoeuvres will be among the official functions. The visit is expected to result in the appointment of Consular and commercial representatives at Warsaw and Kabul respectively and improving of the Polish exports of textile and steel, while the cordiality of Polo-Afghan relations will probably influence those between Poland and Russia.—Reuter.

IRISH TRANSATLANTIC FLIERS

START UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

LONDON, April 12.

The departure of the trans-Atlantic fliers Captain Koehl, Baron Von Huenefeld and Commandant Fitzmaurice was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrave, members of the Free State Government and big crowds which had assembled in the dark and early hours at the illuminated aerodrome. Bremen took off beautifully under 1,900 yards and was escorted by the Free State aeroplane across Ireland. Conditions at the start were ideal. Airmen hope to arrive at New York under thirty-six hours, but carry petrol for forty-five hours.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATORS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 12.

The French aviators Coste and Le Brix alighted at Karachi at 7-20 last night and left for Basrah four hours later on a night flight up the Persian Gulf.—A. P.

SIR ALAN COBHAM LANDS AT LAGOS.

RECEIVES TREMENDOUS OVATION.

LONDON, April 11.

Lagos.—Sir Alan Cobham flying north on a "round Africa" flight received a tremendous ovation on landing in front of Government House after circling round the town.—Reuter.

FIRE IN ANDERSON STREET

MADRAS, April 12.

A fire broke out this morning in a paper godown in Anderson Street. Stationery valued at seven thousand rupees has been destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

SIR JAGADISH BOSE IN BOMBAY

HIS TWO-FOLD MISSION TO EUROPE.

LABORATORY IN MAGIC BOX

"MOTOR MECHANISM IN PLANTS"

BOMBAY, April 12.

In a cosy but artistically furnished room at Peddar road sat a remarkable and fascinating personality. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, India's greatest scientist, was reclining in an easy chair when a representative of the "Chronicle" called on him. Though essentially a man of science his table was covered with albums containing beautiful paintings of select artists of Bengal. His keen interest in every sort of art was evident when he incidentally remarked "Art developed to its perfection should be our ambition."

SIR JAGADIS' MISSION.

Sir J. C. Bose is in this City 'en route' to Europe where he goes on a double mission, first to attend the Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations, of which he is a permanent member and also to deliver a series of lectures on his recent discoveries which have created no little flutter and amazement in all scientific circles. Dr. J. Sirear, his research assistant, is accompanying him to give demonstration of his newly invented instrument of extra-ordinary delicacy and sensitiveness.

THE MAGIC BOX.

Our representative had the privilege of seeing this marvellous instrument which amplifies the beating of the heart in the plant, life packed in an ingeniously designed small box weighing not more than a few ounces. This, explained Dr. Sircar, "is our whole laboratory, a magic box."

"Our greatest difficulty will be to transport this box safely over the seas, because the slightest jolt is enough to destroy the delicate suspension of the instrument. This necessitate our carrying it personally and taking great care about." Thus said Dr. Sircar to our representative.

"MOTOR MECHANISM IN PLANTS."

As a scientist of international repute Sir J. C. Bose needs no introduction. His research in plant life has led to the discovery of many important reactions in animal life which had not hitherto been suspected. Some of his experiments relate to the action of Indian drugs on the pulsation of animals, including man himself. This discovery has created great enthusiasm among leading medical societies in Europe. Messrs. Longman and Green are shortly publishing Sir J. C. Bose's latest work on "Motor Mechanism in Plants" which will contain a full account of the new method by which the author is able to record the twitching movement of a plant itself under external shock, such movement being beyond the highest powers of the mycroscope to detect. Truly has it been said of Sir J. C. Bose that he has marked the name of India in the map of science. This view was reflected by Sir Muhammad Habibullah when he presided over the International Science Congress held at Calcutta. He said, "Sir J. C. Bose's researches in the field of plant life have opened up fresh and limitless avenues of speculation, of enquiry and is of practical value to Doctors no less than to biologists..... I can say with confidence that among the torch bearers who have helped to illumine the path of science the name of Sir J. C. Bose will rank high."

FAITH IN INDIA'S DESTINY.

Knowing well his disinclination to give press interviews, our representative cautiously broached the subject of his mission to Europe. Sir J. C. Bose modestly shelved the question, but in one short sentence inadvertently he summed up his ideals and mission in life. He said: I passionately believe in the unity of India and her great destiny in advancing knowledge for the benefit of humanity."

Sir J. C. Bose sails for Europe to-day (Friday) per S.S. "Razmak." He will land at Marseilles and then proceed to London by train. It is realibly learnt that he has been invited by leading scientific institutions all over Europe. He will also lecture on his recent invention before the University of London.

He expects to return to India in September next.

SUGAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.

DAMAGE OF OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

LONDON, April 11.

Havana.—Over a million dollars worth of sugar was destroyed by a fire in an American-owned warehouse at Holguin, Cuba.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND NEJD.

IBN SAUD WILLING TO MEET SIR G CLAYTON.

LONDON, April 11.

Ibn Saud has officially conveyed to Britain his willingness to meet Sir Gilbert Clayton who is expected to leave for Jeddah next week.—Reuter.

SADHU KIDNAPS A BOY

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

The policee arrested last evening a Hindu sadhu on the charge of kidnapping a boy who had come here from Sidhpur. The sadhu was seen going with the boy who on enquiry is alleged to have stated that he was being taken away by the sadhu.—A. P.

INDIA SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

LONDON, April 11.

Presiding at an annual meeting of the India Society, Sir Francis Younghusband stated that the Society would henceforth extend its curriculum to cover the studies of Java, Siam, Indo-China, Afghanistan, Persia and the Middle East. The meeting elected as Vice-Presidents Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Persian Minister Denman Ross, Paul Pelliot and Anand Coomaraswamy.—Reuter's Special.

ON VOYAGE "HOME" FROM BOMBAY.

(B. B. AND C. I. RY. OFFICIAL COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, April 11.

Mr. William Beattie of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway committed suicide on his voyage home from Bombay.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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RETIRING CORPORATION PRESIDENT

DR. BATLIWALLA ON DIFFICULTIES OF PRESIDENTIAL POSITION

DR. DESHMUKH'S GLOWING TRIBUTE

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the retiring President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was the target of attack by some of the Councillors on Thursday while speaking on the resolution, to place on record the very valuable services rendered by him during the tenure of his office as the President of the Corporation. For nearly an hour and a half several Councillors addressed on the virtues and shortcomings of the retiring President Some characterised him as a weak man, a puppet in the hands of the "Progressive" Party and a tool in the hands of the Commissioner while others said he was a man of transparent sincerity. Mr. Khairaz reminded the House of the insult Dr. Batliwalla had hurled against the Councillors during the Presidential Garden Party at Malabar Hill in December last when Municipal contractors were given preference over the Councillors in the introduction to Lady Irwin by the President. Dr. Deshmukh, the new President, exonerated his predecessor in office and laid the guilt at the door of the Municipal Commissioner who, he said, was their servant and as such could not be excused for the mistake in his failure to point out the correct mode of etiquette

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Dr. Batliwalla seemed to be on his own defence while replying to the resolution which was, with all the adverse criticisms, passed unanimously. The retiring President requested his critics to be in the Presidential chair themselves and see how difficult that work was before passing judgment on him. If he made mistakes, he averred, he had made with honest intentions and assured the House that he never played in any body's hands as since his election to the Presidential Chair he had ceased to belong to any party.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BATLIWALLA.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved: "That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Dr. S. S. Batliwalla for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and place on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy, tact and judgment with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said Dr. Batliwalla had done a great service to the Corporation in the past year. He had attended 126 ordinary and 6 special meetings and disposed of 1410 items during his term of office. Before he was elected President Dr. Batliwalla had taken an active part in public life. He was President of the Medical Union, Chairman of the Malaria Committee, Chairman of the Back Bay Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee. He maintained the high tradition of the Corporation during the momentous visit of H. M. the King of Afghanistan and upheld the rights of the Corporation by presenting him with an address in the Corporation Hall on behalf of the City. In spite of the fact that he gave plenty of holidays, he left no arrears and at the same time discharged his duties admirably and to the satisfaction of the House.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition and pointed out amidst laughter that though Dr. Batliwalla was elected on a full moon day which was ominous and inauspicious, he transacted the business of the Corporation very successfully with a good deal of tact and zeal.

NOT A STRONG PRESIDENT.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin while supporting the proposition admitted that Dr. Batliwalla was not a shirker of work; but at the same time opined that he was not strong as President. He regretted that many times Dr. Batliwalla allowed himself to be influenced by the Commissioner, the Secretary, and the leader of the "Progressive" Party. Mr. Hirjeebehdin concluded his remarks by stating that on the whole Dr. Batliwalla had proved himself to be a man of genial nature and a perfect gentleman and was always courteous.

Dr. A. G. Viegas characteried Dr. Batliwalla as the most courteous President and said there was a halo of sincerity and impartiality in the presidential chair.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said Dr. Batliwalla had always borne in his mind a genuine desire to serve the City as best as he could.

Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. R. A. Gole also spoke in appreciative terms.

Mr. P. J. Murzban while associating with the previous speakers did not agree with the remarks of Mr. Hirjeebehdin who, Mr. Murzban said, both blew hot and cold and was like a Chinese puzzle to him (laughter).

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker also spoke on the courteous and fair treatment of Dr. Batliwalla as the President.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai did not agree with the previous speakers and said the President had only to do a mechanical duty as advised by the Commissioner or the Secretary. He was not as independent as the President of the District Municipalities where they had to chalk out their programme beforehand for the information of the public and the Councillors and whose work was judged by the way they carried out their promises.

Mr. Desai then eulogised the present President on his election and congratulated the Nationalists and the Swaraj Party for electing him.

Mr. Tairsee: Then why did you run two candidates? (laughter).

Mr. Desai while addressing on the present President did not agree with the view expressed by him at the last meeting that the Corporation should observe and respect both social and official functions.

"PUPPET OF THE "PROGRESSIVE" PARTY".

Mr. Dost Mohamed Khairaz said that Dr. Batliwalla was absolutely a puppet in the hands of the "Progressive" Party (laughter). He reminded the Corporation that Dr. Batliwalla had put a great insult on them in first introducing the Municipal contractors and officials to Lady Irwin during the opening ceremony of the Tansa Extension Works in the Presidential Garden Party and the Municipal Councillors afterwards.

Mr. Pothan Joseph hoped they were not going to turn the Corporation into a Court of Enquiry. He paid his tribute to the retiring President for his transparent sincerity.

NOT WORTHY OF TRADITIONS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the discussion on the resolution was conducted in a spirit which was hardly worthy of the traditions of Bombay. If Mr. Balubhai Desai had courage enough, he asked, why did he not move a vote of censure on Dr. Batliwalla when he was President? It did not betray courage to speak when Dr. Batliwalla had vacated the chair. He hoped the Councillors would learn good manners and would not speak ill of a man when he was not able to reply to them.

Sir D. M. Petit urged the House not to remember petty things, but to bear in mind all the good work done by Dr. Batliwalla as their President.

HIS TRANSPARENT SINCERITY.

The President (Dr. G. V. Deshmukh), in putting the resolution to vote, said he had known Dr. Batliwalla longer and more intimately than any other member of the Corporation. It was Dr. Batliwalla's ill-luck that whenever he was exalted to some high position some evil occurred. When he was elected President of the Medical Union, influenza broke out in the city. Then when he was elected President of the Corporation, the election was contested in a Court of Law. But Dr. Deshmukh said Dr. Batliwalla was more than compensated, for it fell to his luck to welcome the King of Afghanistan a unique honour which did not fall to the lot of any other President. Referring to the incident at Malabar Hill where it was stated that the Municipal contractors and officials were presented first by Dr. Batliwalla in preference to the Councillors to Lady Irwin, Dr. Deshmukh said the attack directed on Dr. Batliwalla was entirely wrong. Granting that Dr. Batliwalla did not know or remember the correct rules of etiquette, it was for the Municipal Commissioner to prevent the mistake being committed. It was, therefore, not a vote of censure on Dr. Batliwalla but on the Municipal Commissioner. The Commissioner, Dr. Deshmukh said, was their servant and he could not be excused for the mistake. Soon after that incident when he was consulted in the matter he refused to support a vote of censure on the President, but expressed his opinion that the Commissioner was responsible for the mistake and would support a vote of censure if brought against the Commissioner. Continuing Dr. Deshmukh assured the House that Dr. Batliwalla had discharged his duties with transparent sincerity and had consulted many new Councillors whenever he wanted their advice including himself (speaker).

The resolution was then put to vote and was passed unanimously and with acclamation.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S REPLY.

Dr. Batliwalla then thanked the House for passing the resolution and hoped some day Mr. Balubhai Desai would become the President when he would appreciate the difficulties of the President's position.

Mr. H. P. Mody: Then there will be no Corporation left. (Laughter.)

Mr. S. K. Bole: Bad manners. (Laughter.)

Dr. Batliwalla, continuing, asked why there was none from the Nationalist Party to say anything against the President of their own party when he vacated the presidential chair? He meant the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. He (speaker) wished to criticise his work, but good grace and fellow feeling prevented him from doing so. Referring to Mr. Khairaz, he said, he hardly realised what he spoke. He brought votes of censure against some Councillors and the Commissioner, but when they came before the House Mr. Khairaz was not to be found in his place. (Laughter.) He urged the House not to take a serious view of the Malabar Hill incident when he gave priority of introduction to Municipal contractors over the Councillors. They were Municipal contractors and officials and the mistake was not done on the purpose. He again thanked the Corporation for their co-operation and assistance.

The Corporation then elected Dr. Poonawy H. Meishri as member of the Standing Committee in place of Mr. H. J. Davis resigned. There were two other candidates besides, viz., Mr. B. S. N. Cooper and Khan Saheb Mohmed Ismail Curtay, who got 27 and 10 votes respectively against 48 of Dr. Meishri.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

JOINT CONFERENCE ON MONDAY.

UNIONS ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' INVITATION

48 HOUR WEEK QUESTION

LONDON, April 11.

The executives of eight cotton trade unions have accepted the employers' invitation to a join conference on 16th April to "discuss proposals to give full productive effect to 48—hour week" signifying that cleaning would have to be done outside the ordinary working hours.—Reuter's Special.

TECHNICAL CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

CO-OPERATION IN FINANCE AND BANKING IN VIEW

LONDON, April 12.

Paris.—International co-operation in finance and banking is the object of a Technical Conference which has opened here under the auspices of the League of Nations. The Conference is attended by representatives of 24 national banks of issue, including American. The proceedings are private.—Reuter.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD.

DR MANN'S RECOMMENDATIONS

HYDERABAD DECCAN, April 11.

Dr. Harold Mann, agricultural adviser to the Nizam's Government returned to-day after a fortnight's tour in the cotton areas studying cotton cultivation. Interviewed by a press representative regarding the cotton problem in the Hyderabad State, Dr. Mann stated that the Government operations far from rehabilating "goarani", the indigenous long staple cotton, had not succeeded even in maintaining the former quality or the extent of goarani cultivation. In spite of the Government operations short staple had extended considerably and it was now a very much more difficult matter than it was ten years ago to grow goarani. In his opinion operations taken up by Mr. Collins, Director-General of Agriculture last year afforded a real basis for maintaining the present long staple area though not extending it. The real difficulty was that short staple yielded very much heavier crop and unless therefore the difference in price made up for the difference in the crop there was little hope of restoring goarani. During the present season strong efforts would be made to obtain a favourable price for the long staple kappas, partly by attracting larger number of mill buyers and partly by well organised series of auctions. One other hope, said Dr. Mann, was to breed out a type of goarani which would give better yield. Dr. Mann considered that future success of cotton operations in the Hyderabad State depended on organised work with increased and efficient staff which was badly needed.—A. P.

A RAILWAY PROJECT

LINKING PERSIAN GULF WITH CASPIAN SEA.

MOVE OF GERMAN CONCERNS.

LONDON, April 11.

Berlin.—Messrs. Julius Berger Tiefbau and Company announces that it has secured option, in conjuction with two other German concerns, for the construction of a railway line uniting the Persian Gulf with the Caspian Sea. The first stage will be the construction of a hundred kilometres of a railway line terminating at the Caspian Sea by a German combine, another hundred kilometres terminating at the Persian Gulf by an American Company representing a British, American and French combine. The project still requires the sanction of the Persian Governpent.—Reuter's Special.

BUTLER COMMITTEE IN SRINAGAR

IMPRESSED WITH RURAL REORGANISATION

SRINAGAR, April 12.

The Indian States Enquiry Committee spent yesterday afternoon visiting centres of cooperative activity. They visited the village of Rakhmajgund where cooperative work in all its aspects has been developed to a remarkable extent. The village runs four distinct cooperative organisations devoted to credit, sanitation, education and consolidation of land holdings. The officers' work is entirely voluntary and all the inhabitants of the village are members of these societies. The village h introduced compulsory education for the children of the members. They have also set on foot a movement for the education of adults Their work has been much appreciated by His Highness who last year visited the village and remitted one quarter of the land revenue. This movement for cooperative education, sanitation and consolidation of holdings is fast spreading in the State by the voluntary action of the village population who become to realise its benefits. Sir Harcourt Butler and party expressed themselves greatly pleased with the work that is being done to reorganise ruralu life.—A. P.

RISE IN BRITISH WAR LOANS

SEQUEL TO AMERICAN STOCK BUYING CRAZE.

LONDON, April 11.

British gilt-edged securities are now coming within the orbit of an American stock-buying craze. Following the recent listing in the New York Stock Exchange, two premier Government stocks, namely the five per cent war loan and the four per cent Funding loan have both risen rapidly in London, particularly the fundings which stood at 88 and a half a fortnight ago and reached, to-day, 93, largely due to the influence of American buying.—Reuter's Special.

LISTING SECURITIES IN WALL STREET.

LONDON CONSOL'S MARKET DISLIKE IDEA

LONDON, April 12.

The London consols market dislike idea of listing of British gilt-edged securitise in Wall Street and hope that the proposal to list two premier Government stocks, namely, the five per cent. war loan and the four per cent. funding loan will not finally be effected.

The "Financial News" says:—"We are not accustomed to our sedate investments moving two points in one afternoon, but if New York list them the day may come when our leading securities become gambling counters of the West."—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

CALCUTTA. April 11.

According to returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics the grand total of the gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) during March 1928 amounted to Rs. 414 lakhs as against 406 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 441 lakhs in March 1927. The total revenue realised in the year ending March 1928 was 4,889 lakhs against Rs. 4,831 lakhs in the preceding year.—A. P.

Milan.—Fourteen persons were killed and 40 injured as the result of a bomb explosion in Julius Caesar Square just before the King opened the Trade Annual fair. Despite the outrage the King carried out his programme driving through grounds and visiting pavilions.—Reuter.

JAINS AND PALITANA.

DURBAR TO DISCUSS QUESTION.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT?

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Interviewed regarding the rumours relating to the Jain-Palitana dispute, Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the firm of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, said that it was true that the Palitana Darbar had invited the representatives of the jains for discussions with a view to an amicable settlement. With goodwill and a real desire to settle the dispute it was very probable that an agreement satisfactory to both parties might be reached. In case no settlement was arrived at, he was confident that the Jains would not move an inch from their resolve to abstain from pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya Hill.—A. P.

JUNKER MONOPLANE BREMEN

STARTS ON TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT FROM BALDONNEL

LONDON, April 12.

Dublin.—German Trans-Atlantic flight (which arrived at Baldonnel from Germany on 26th March) started on its attempt to fly over Atlantic at 28 minutes past five this morning.—Reuter.

(A Reuter message of March 26th from Berlin stated that the junker monoplane "Bremen" which left the Tempelhofer aerodrome arrived at Baldonnel that day).

ANJUMAN-I-HIMAYAT-I-ISLAM

FORTYSECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LAHORE, April 10.

The celebrations connected with the 42 anniversary of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, commenced on the 6th and came to a close on the 8th with a lecture by Sir Muhammad Iqbal on "Knowledge and experience of Religion". Leading Muhammadans from all parts of the Punjab attended the celebrations.—A. P.

BERAR LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

(From a Correspondent).

AKOLA, April 10.

The Annual General meeting of the Berar Liberal Association will be held at Akola, on Sunday—the 22nd. April 1928, at 5 p.m. at the bungalow of Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle, C.I.E., to adopt the report of the annual working of the Association as prepared by the Hon. Secretaries and to appoint new office-bearers for the next year (1928-29). Immediately after the business of this annual general meeting is over, a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Ninth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at the same place. All the members of the Berar Liberal Association as well as of the Reception Committee are cordially requested to attend both these meetings.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Standing crops slightly damaged by adverse winds in Upper Sind Frontier

Gujarat.—Condition of standing crops good. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Slight rain during week in Ratnagiri and Kanara. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Slight rain during week. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage to cotton in Bijapur and Dharwar owing to rain. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur, Satara and Dharwar.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Slight rain during week at Kolhapur. Standing crops in good condition except in some parts where damage was done by grasshoppers. Supply of drinking water inadquate in Kundgol Taluka of Jamkhandi State.

Harvesting of rabi crops and picking of cotton in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary: quantities purchable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	29 to 56
Gujarat	21 to 41
Konkan	25 to 45
Deccan	5 to 47
Karnatak	10 to 32

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 12.

The western disturbance is feebly affecting the Punjab and a low pressure area has appeared over Central India.

Scattered thunder-showers are again reported from Madras Presidency and Tenasserim.

The weather continues to be dry elsewhere.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cochin, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal half an inch; and Cocanada and Vizagapatam quarter.

Forecast:—A few falls in Bengal.—A. P.

A TRAIN COLLISION.

16 KILLED 19 INJURED.

DRIVER ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—A violent collision took place of two trains near Garedunord. 15 are known to have been killed and 30 seriously injured. The work of extrication is proceeding. Two battered locomotives and coaches interlocked and reduced to matchwood with the end up against the buttress of the bridge testify to a terrific impact. Luckily one train was empty and was proceeding to Paris to convey race-goers to Enghien. Several of its coaches have been smashed. Hitherto only two victims have been identified, and both are Frenchmen.

DRIVER ARRESTED.

The driver of one of the trains has been arrested on a charge of homicide. It is alleged that he ignored the danger signal. It is ascertained that 16 were killed and 19 seriously injured.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Government of Bengal in a resolution on local self-government say that the number of municipalities last year was 115 and that the collections were statisfactory in 24 of the municipalities. The Minister for Local Self-Government concurring with the remarks of Mr. Blandy, Magistrate of Bakargung says "Government have some justification for looking askance at requets for financial assistance so long as Commissioners persist in refusing to look facts in the face and do not make attempts to realise the very large sums they have allowed to fall into arrears."

The monthly total receipts including the opening balances rose from Rs. 1,06,64,253 to 1,12,17,720. The total spent on education and the expenditure on primary education showed a corresponding increases. Government paid 25 lakhs for a sewerage scheme to Dacca. 43 municipalities were in debt to government to the extent of 3 1/2 lakhs. Concluding the resolution states that on the whole the report furnishes grounds not for complacency but for a certain degree of optimism. They regret that there are municipal commissioners who are in default of payment of municipal taxes but their number is comparatively small.—A. P.

18D RATIO.

D P KHAITAN ON DISASTROUS EFFECTS

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Presiding over the quarterly general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Mr. D. P. Khaitan reviewed the "disastrous effects" of the statutory enthronement of 18d. as the exchange ratio and recalled the various "manipulations" that had been found necessary to sustain the exchange at eighteen pence such as periodical deflation and the issue of Treasury Bills both of which led to stringency in the money market and later to Government offering a higher rate than the banks.

If present conditions continued he predicted that the 1928 loan would be a failure in India necessitating external borrowing. He entered a strong plea for the immediate appointment of a banking commission without the predominance of any particular interest in the personnel and urged the strengthening of gold resources by selling a corresponding proportion of sterling securities held in the gold standard reserve.

Mr. Khaitan also pleaded for the readjustment of railway rates in furtherance of Indian agricultural, mercantile and industrial interests. Concluding he contrasted the unsympathetic attitude of the Government of India in the matter of protection of the mill industry with their readiness to enhance the protection to the waggon industry and to institute an enquiry into the oil industry's request for protection.—A. P.

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SUB-REGISTRARS GRIEVANCES

RESOLUTIONS AT CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 10.

The sixth annual Conference of the sub-registrars of the Bombay Presidency was held by the Sub-registrars' Association at Surat in the R. B. Nagindhand Hall on Sunday, the 8th April, at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, M.L.C. A fairly large number of Sub-registrars came to take part therein from long distances. The proceedings began with a welcome address by Mr. Munshi, the Sub-registrar of Surat who formally requested Mr. Joshi to occupy the chair. The President addressing the Conference thanked the Association for honouring him and said that from his knowledge of the department from various sources he was convinced that sub-registrars were labouring under very serious grievances which in spite of their strenuous efforts and justice of their cause had received no sympathetic attention from Government or the Head of the Department. The most important and serious grievance was about pay and prospects. He found no justification for the miserable treatment given to the department in fixing the revised scale of pay in marked contrast to all other departments which receive their proper due. He hoped the Minister would at least see his way to reconsider the whole situation and take bold steps in redressing grievances. Turning to the other grievances he thought the continuance of the Notice Board and Revenue inspections were highly derogatory to the prestige of the officers of the Department and they were justly resented by sub-registrars when the Registration Department was only singled our for this humilation. The extra City Survey Work assigned to some sub-registrars was not at all consistent with their position as public officers. Regarding the request for the grant of a part of the fee charged for registering documents at the residence of parties he found no reason for the obstinacy of Government when subordinates of the Postal, Telegraph and Medical were allowed to retain the fee charged for extra and over time work. It was also necessary, he said, in the interest of the sub-registrars and the Department and the public to have departmental District Registrars from among the senior and experienced subregistrars. Regarding the Photo system which was sought to be legalised by Government he said there was a great cry against it from the public and it was detrimental to the interest of both the subregistrars and the public. The public opinion so far received as elicited from the Legislative Council was against the system. He exhorted th members to persevere in the struggle and not to get dejected by failures.

The General Secretary then read his detailed report of the affairs of the Association during the last two years.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference passed about 22 resolutions.

The most important were to enable the subregistrars to finish office routine and limit the transfers of sub-registrars and karkuns to the fair season, to consult the sub-registrars previously about transfers as in other departments; to effect certain reforms in the department in the interest of efficiency and importance thereof and close supervision of their work by District Registrars and Inspector-General by appointing a wholetimed Inspector-General and appointing independant District Registrars from the senior and experienced sub-registrars at the same time abolishing the posts of inspectors and Registration Clerks; deplore the attitude adopted by the Inspector-General and Government regarding the grievances submitted during the last seven years; to protest against the present practice requiring sub-registrars to go to the survey office or Talatis for making entries in their records.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The office-bearers were appointed for the nert year with Mr. Bhaiyaje as President, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, as Vice-President and J. L. Pandya, M.A., as General Secretary and 24 members of the Executive Committee.

The President in summing up the proceedings said he was glad that in addition to ventilating grievances constructive proposals were made to reform the working of the Department. The demands were just and Government will be compelled to grant them. He was glad that he was linked with the Association as Vice-President and he would do his best to help them in the midst of his various activities.

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REORGANISATION OF THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Tilak, a Gandhi, a Chittaranjan as a leader they do not enquire when and where they have been elected as representatives and by whom. An election does not "make" a leader or a representative. When it really succeeds, it only helps to point out who is the true leader or representative. Those who are ready to work and suffer for the country, are instinctively accepted by the people as being their true leaders, and their instinct in this respect seldom errs; at least it never errs so much as popular elections. So if the Congress consists only of real workers, it will be "de facto" representative of the country; and if "de jure" representatives are required for any purpose, for example, showing to the Government or to the world that the Congress really represents the people, the Congress can set up is own candidates for the Government institutions, the assembly, the Councils, the local bodies and thus through the electoral machinery of the Government itself may prove its really representative character; for this purpose it is not at all necessary to set up a separate electorate arbitrarily by enrolling all the people in the country as formal members of the Congress, even if that be practically possible.

TWO SEPARATE ITEMS.

Another point of vital importance is that politics must not be confused with nation-building work; the former should be kept apart from the latter. Artificial organisations started to serve some political purpose die a natural death. Thus, national education should be done for the sake of education; village organisation should be done for the sake of bringing life to the villages. If these centres of life be allowed to grow they will ultimately help the political advancement of the country. But along with nation-building work politics is also necesary. Congress should directly take up political work through its committees and sub-committees, leaving the nation-building work to be done by independent autonomous organisations. The plan of centralizing all constructive work in the Congress has been a great mistake. The Congress can help to start numerous centres of constructive work all over the country and serve as a connecting link without interfering with their internal work. The people cannot be roused simply by a raging and tearing propaganda all over the country through the press and the platform. Instead of washing energy in this manner, the people should be organised for freedom. This organisation will not come through mechanical enrolment of Congress members or the establishment of numerous formal committees under the Congress. Such an artificial framework, though of imposing appearance, will not be able to bring life to the country and will inevitably collapse after a short time. The Congress should induce the people themselves to form autonomous organisations all over the country for any and all work that may be necessary for the uplift of the masses.

NO DICTATION OF PROGRAMMES.

The Congress can form different boards to start and organise such committees for different kinds of constructive work; but should not try to dictate programmes to them or interfere with their internal work; it is by making the Congress such a loose, flexible, living organisation giving full freedom and incentive to the people to organise and develop themselves in their own way that the Congress will be a real power in the country with a strong organised living nation at its back. It is thus that the foundation of true Swaraj will be laid in the country according to the ancient political genius of the Indian people. The parliamentary form of organisation requiring everything to be centralised will never suit India. We are perfectly sure our people will not be able to work it. Of course it is not necessary that we should have the same old forms as prevailed in ancient India. But we can take the line of evolution and follow the bent of the genius of the race. In ancient India the social polity was "fundamentally a complex system of self-determined and self-governing communal bodies." Our National Congress ought to be organised on these truly national lines.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL MOVEMENTS.

Another point I may mention here is that the Congress need not fight shy of the new communal movement. Tabligh and Tanzeem as well as Shuddhi and Sangathan have come to stay and it is no use fighting with what is inevitable. These movements are really productions of the time and have a useful purpose to serve if only they are carried on proper lines. Communal organisations have always been the basis of civic life in India and the problem the Congress should take up is how to harmonise them and prevent them from coming into conflict with each other. If every commune, every "Sangha" or society follows its own true function, its own "dharma," there need not be any conflict with any body. This is the ideal of national re-construction which the Congress should always keep before itself.

It will be seen that in making the above suggestions I have not at all indulged in theoretical speculations but have closely followed the course things have been actually taking for the last few years. The number of Congress members has dwindled to insignificance, the Congress has come to be made up only of the actual workers, the Congress Committees have failed to do constructive work which has been taken up more and more by independent local organisations and small centres and the Congress has been faced with the problem of bringing about unity and harmony between the various communal organisations. Let us take these hints from the actual working of the national spirit in India and mould our national activities accordingly.

FRESH ELECTION BY BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sir Leslie Hudson and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham having resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council, there will be a bye-election in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency. The Bombay Gazette announces that nominations for the said vacancies will be accepted on Monday, 23rd April, scrutiny will take place on Tuesday, 24th April, voting on Monday, 7th May between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Tuesday, May 8th, at 12 a.m. the result will be declared.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you are born with a silver spoon in your mouth and golden play-things in your hand. Being bred up in an atmosphere of silver and gold and gems, you do consider as useless iron and steel, though you do not possess iron grit and steel frame, having been effeminated from your very childhood by having a number of servants and ayahs to pick up your words of command with "Ji Huzoor", etc. Verily has the poet sung:

The rich man's son inherits cares,
The bank may break, the factory burn,
A breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft white hands could hardly earn
A living that would serve his turn.

When crashes like those of the Alliance Bank, the Shamji Bank, the Bombay Merchants' Bank &c., are thrown amidst you like bombshell, and consternation seizes the market of human bulls and bears, you will realise that life is not all beer and skittles or champagne and dances, but a very exacting taskmaster who will compel you to earn your bread by the sweat of the whole anatomy, and not only your high brow, as our worthy ancestor Adam did after the great Fall.

If woman you are hard-working, honest and intelligent, but in that great question which is supposed to last lifelong, you betray inexplicable behaviour. It takes a negro to understand a negro. It takes a Britisher to understand a Britisher's slogan of "Trusteeship" "sacred trust", "mass welfare," etc. Similarly, it takes only a woman to understand, thoroughly, a woman of your temperament. So I shall better give it up, wishing you joy, health and wealth and an early turn of the great "Der Tag". That's the only thing I can do. Are you downhearted?—Will you say "no" like the Allies in the War?

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PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE TO BE ORGANISED

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Labour Union in its meeting held on the 10th April, considered the present situation of the Textile Workers arising from the constant sectional strikes in the individual mills and the present tendency of the employers towards reducing the workers' wages and increasing their hours of work. After considerable discussion and deliberation the Committee decided to organise, within the period of two months, a Conference of the representatives of the workers from all the mills in Bombay and in the meanwhile to make serious efforts to bring in the Union such mills as have not yet joined it. The members of the Managing Committee who are workers themselves have undertaken to secure membership from the non-union mills. This Workers' Conference will be organised under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON THAKURS OF SHEKHAVATI

APPEAL TO JAIPUR STATE AUTHORITIES

A General Meeting of the Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, was held on Friday, the 6th April, in the hall of the Sammelan, when Mr. Ramdev Poddar presided. The following resolution was proposed by Seth Kishandevji Nevatia and seconded and supported by Messrs. M. N. Pandit, Begraj Gupta and Ramchandraji Baid, B.A :—

"This meeting of the Marwari Sammelan of Bombay unanimously resolves that in the opinion of this meeting the Customs duties which are proposed to be levied by the Thakurs of Shekhawati are highly improper as it is altogether unfair to impose duties without consulting those who are to pay them. This meeting, therefore, hopes that the Thakurs will give up their idea of levying such highly objectionable duties, and that the Jaipur State will take proper steps to protect the public from such unjust exactions."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The vacancies have occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council due to resignations of Sir Leslie Hudson and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, members elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. To fill up the vacancies the following dates have been appointed:—

Monday (23rd instant) for nomination of candidates.

Tuesday (24th instant) for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday (7th May) for voting from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tuesday (8th May) for counting of votes at 12 noon at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

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'Sunday Chronicle'

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BERAR MUSLIMS' EDUCATION

LACK OF LOCAL WORKERS

NEED OF CHANGE IN PRESENT SYSTEM

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. Gulamab Mahamadi delivered at the eighth session of the Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference which was held at Balapur:—

Coming to the work of the Conference, I may first state that whatever be the aims and objects of a body like this, the real criterion for its utility is the amount of practical work which is done by it. Judged from that standpoint we may not be able to say that we have done very well in the past, but that is really no reason why we should not hope to be able to fare better in future. It is always best for us to disillusion ourselves as far as possible and set hard facts before us for consideration. They can then be faced more squarely, and appreciable amount of practical work may be carried through.

LACK OF LOCAL WORKERS.

Our first difficulty in getting any great amount of practical work done by the Conference is the lack of "local workers." Conference has before it the ideal of infusing education in the Muslim masses in all parts of Berar. In this we can only get any success if we have a band of local workers imbued with missionary zeal for education, working in every nook and corner of Berar for the cause of education with the responsible governing body of the Conference. As far as Educational Institutions are concerned providing facilities for the imparting of education, we are not to find any ourselves. They are there already found for us by the recognised policy of the Government. Government may give us schools but it cannot fill them with children, much less infuse taste and liking in these children for persistently carrying on their educational work to a finish. This work is to be done by us and I hope I will be excused if I were to say that we have miserably failed to do that part of our work adequately. I might say, that all our trouble of meeting will be well paid if each member of the Conference takes upon himself to see that no Muslim child of school-going age in his neighbourhood will be allowed to go playing his time away without attending the school.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT FUNDS.

Funds form our next difficulty. These funds are mostly needed for the grant of scholarships to the poor and the deserving boys. The collection of funds and the equitable distribution of scholarships is rather an intricate question and in my humble opinion we should take steps to arrange it in such a way that the local purse be opened liberally in its cause. I am of opinion that the distribution of scholarships should not be centralized but that it should rest with the Taluq Sub-Committees. Each Sub-Committee should collect its own funds by the imposition of monthly fees on the local Muslims of its Taluq and distribute 80 per cent. of these funds on scholar ships to the local boys in accordance with the rules laid down by the Central Governing Body of the Conference while the other 20 per cent. should be remitted to the coffers of the Conference to be used for the purposes of provincial interest such as the grant of scholarships for higher education either in India or in foreign countries.

TALUQ SUB-COMMITTEES.

The more I think about these proposed Taluq-Sub-Committees as adjunct to the Central Standing Committee of our Conference, the more I feel convinced of their utility in the execution of the objects of the Conference not only in respect of collection of funds and distribution of Scholarships but in one hundred and one other ways. They may act as the real executives of the Conference in the districts and all the aims and objects for which the Conference stands should be carried out by them religiously and disinterestedly, as the nobleness of the cause demands. The head-quarters of the Taluq-Sub-Committees should ordinarily be the Taluq-headquarter unless the Sub-Committeess, of its own accord, decides to have some other place for this purpose, to suit the convenience of its members. Much of the success of the Committee will depend upon the kind of person it gets as its Secretary because he will have to devote rather good bit of his time to the work of the Committee and will have to do it for the love of work alone.

After having said so much about the reorganisation of our Conference, I now proceed to say a few words about general education including Girls' Education, technical and vocational education and higher education.

GENERAL EDUCATION OF PEOPLE.

For the general education of our people, schools both primary and secondary, play a part, the importance of which can not be too strongly emphasised. It is mostly in the early school days that the character of the pupil is moulded which often endures ever after in his or her future life. The grasping and the retaining power of the pupil is at its maximum during this period. Courses of training and education therefore in these elementary schools should be such as to instil into youthful minds the elements of moral and national education and the knowledge and ability essential for the conduct of life, care being taken at the same time to develop the physique of the children. This age is usually from 6 to 14 years. With us the primary and middle school courses may be said to comprise this period. This is supplemented by the High Schools where general education of rather high standard is imparted. On the whole a boy can hold a High School Leaving Certificate by the age of 17. Unfortunately in this as in University Education, lack of high standard is our trouble.

MUCH TO ADD TO SCHOOL STUDIES.

I have always been of opinion that our schools have much to add to them in this respect if they wish that our boys should turn out more practical than they at present are after completing their school course. And the present position of a High School Leaving Certificate holder clearly shows that it is high time that this is attended to. With his present training in a chool an H. S. L. C. holder is only fit for service as a junior clerk in a 2nd grade office as he is proficient in three R's. only. The avenues of service however are not unlimited. New avenues shall therefore have to be found for him in industries, commerce and agriculture. His school education should therefore be so modified as to prepare him for walking in these new avenues of life successfully.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Japan took to Western form of education in the latter part of the last century only after the abolition of the local Feudalism in the year 1871 A.D. Within fifty years' time its school education system was a model. In the year 1918-1919 the percentage of children of school-going age who followed or were following the prescribed course of instruction was 98.2 in cities, 98.8 in towns and 99.03 in villages. A village with a total population of 42 souls was provided with facilities for imparting instruction to its children in the official prescribed form. Its elementary schools not only teach the Japanese language, the history and geography of Japan and the arithmetic, but they teach also such other useful subjects as Morals, elements of Science, Drawing, Gymnastics, Singing and Manual training. In Manual training it depends on the particular circumstances of each locality. A City School like Yokohama may have commercial classes while a village school may have carpentry or agriculture. In the course of an elementary school comprising 6 years after the age of 6, the boys and girls are treated to a very comprehensive set of lessons on elements of sciences such as Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Anotome, Hygiene, etc. All lessons on Sciences are taught by trained teachers in a most practical way with the help of charts, microscopes and other instruments with which all the elementary schools are amply provided. The purely theoretical teaching of a subject such as is seen in most of our schools in India is not tolerated anywhere in Japan.

By referring to the Educational System of Japan I simply desire to assert that if Japan has made such wonderful progress in her Industries and Commerce and Agriculture, in a short period of fifty years and is endeavouring night and day not only to maintain her position but still to better it by preparing the coming generations of her girls and boys for the task by initiating them in Sciences and manual work in their Elementary Schools at early age and by providing whole-time Middle and Higher Technical and Industrial Schools for giving advanced theoretical and practical training to them in various industrial and technical subjects, why should we not aim similarly high and try to fare similarly well. I leave this question to be answered by those who are responsible for the education of the country.

PURDAH SYSTEM.

I may say a few words now about our girls' education. H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal in her Presidential address at the Women's Educational Conference at Delhi most correctly and with full sense of responsibility pointed out that the purdah system which is after all only a custom and is carried a bit too far in India has been a great hindrance in the way of girls' education amongst Mussalmans. I may assure the Muslim Ladies of Berar that if they consider the present Purdah system as a custom only and carried a bit too far, it is they alone who will have to exert to slacken the shackles of this retrograde custom because men will not readily do this for them of their own accord.

WHAT A GIRL'S EDUCATION OUGHT TO BE.

On the necessity and the importance of girls' education there can be no two opinions now, after the recent weighty pronouncement of the greatest Lady of the day in India who, we are glad to note is our co-religionist, but regarding the form in which this education is being imparted, in my humble opinion, there is much to be desired. Book-learning of literary nature should not monopolize the whole time of the girl in a school. It, on the other hand, should be cut down to a critical minimum, the spare time being filled in by such useful subjects as Elements of Hygiene and Domestic Economy, Cooking and Dress-making, Drawing and Painting, Morals and light Gymnastics. A girl should be educated to be a good mother, capable of managing her home neatly and bringing up her children, the future pillars of the nation, in a healthy way. The education of a child begins at home. Its basis is really cleanliness, morality and unselfishness, as Lady Barton said before the Hyderabad Women's Educational Conference. These things, she said, are more important than book-learning and may be taught from the age of infancy. The girls' education should therefore have a syllabus of its own and there should be ample provision made for teaching practical subjects in a practical way with the help of charts, instruments and apparatus.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Technical and vocational education is the next subject with which I now propose to deal. Technical and industrial education may be described as a kind of education which may tend to assist a person in the process of the manufacture or the production of an article of human utility. In its widest sense the term "Technical Education" may be used to cover the study of such subjects as Agriculture, Commerce, Sericulture Pisciculture, Veterinary Science, and even navigation besides those bearing directly on industries and manufactures. As the ordinary literary education is necessary for improvement of the civic and the social conditions of a community, so the technical and the industrial education is necessary for a community to improve its economic condition. How the economic condition of the Indians in general stands in sore need of this improvement can be shown by the fact that while the earning capacity per capital in European countries is from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per year and in some countries even Rs. 500, in India it is about Rs. 60 only.

Apart from the fact as to how the Technical and Industrial education should be developed in the country which is really a question for the Government to decide, what we are directly concerned with, is to see if we have turned our attention sufficiently to the importance of this kind of education and are taking full advantage of the existing Technical and Industrial Institutes in our Province. On this point I am constrained to say that we are not. We are too much obsessed by the allurements of service to take to these hard-working but very honest and respectable callings for our living.

How Illustrations do help to put your Sales Message across.

Pictures speak with universal emphasis. Even in describing a moment of physical shock our ideas are pictorial. To deliver a real punch in the scant second of attention the public grants it—your advertising appeal must impress a graphic image! Make your Sales message stick—and make it quick by the fullest possible use of our illustration blocks which are furnished to new advertisers free of charge.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

HASU-NO-HANA
REG'D
MADE BY
GROSSMITH'S
Famed throughout the world as the leading distillers of Perfumes and Fine Soap Makers.
Hasu-No-Hana enjoys a world-wide reputation for a wonderful delicacy and charm unapproached by any other perfume.
Its fragrance is exquisitely floral and delightfully unique.
The Hasu-No-Hana series includes—
PERFUME.
FACE POWDER. HAIR LOTION.
POWDER LEAF BOOKS. TOILET WATER.
TOILET SOAP. SHAMPOO POWDER.
TOILET CREAM. BRILLIANTINE.
DENTAL CREAM. TALCUM POWDER.
BATH CRYSTALS. SACHETS.
CACHOUS.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.
Made by J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.
AGENT IN INDIA:—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Who'll finish first?
There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
MADE IN A MOMENT
WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it?" If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes, and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Stocked by Shah & Co., Sitaram Buildings Bombay, and All Leading Dealers.

Bottled by Rogers & Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers. Byculla, Bombay.

Here's the Way to

Dazzling Teeth

That Movies' $100,000 Stars Use and Leading Dentists Urge

SCIENCE has made important discoveries in restoring "off-color" teeth to clear whiteness, and in firming tender gums. One's whole appearance may be quickly changed.

Most tooth ugliness (as to color) now is traced to a film that forms on teeth. You can feel it with your tongue—a slippery sort of coating.

That film absorbs discolorations, breeds bacteria, invites tooth decay and gum troubles. Old-type dentifrices failed to combat it successfully.

That's why your teeth are now off color. Clear it off, and you'll be amazed at what white teeth you have.

High dental authorities urge a new-type, film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent... different from all others. You feel that film coat go. Beautiful color and high polish come.

Accept Pepsodent test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality den-tifrice everywhere. ...day free test ...muty & Co., ...utta.

Based on modern research. Ad... leading dentists the world over. ...see and feel immediate res...

...ENT ...ts Film from Teeth

DOING GREATEST SERVICE OF ALL SERVICES.

POWER OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

At the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference held lately in Bombay, the following paper on "Insurance and its manifold services" was read by Dr. B. J. Modi, of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co.:—

The general idea in the minds of the ordinary public about insurance is that its real function begins and ends with the payment of a claim. To a certain extent, this is undoubtedly so, but in this short address I shall confine myself to the larger service rendered by all classes of Insurance to the community in general and to individuals in particular. There is no branch of Insurance which does not render this important service. Fire Insurance Companies have been responsible to a very large extent in the great improvement that has taken place in the architectural designs of some of the prominent public buildings throughout the world. It is here that the professional architect and the trained Insurance Inspector put their heads together and evolve a design pleasing to the eye and safe from all points of view. But it is in the construction of large industrial plants that the ingenuity of the Insurance Inspector is brought into full play as it is here that very large amounts are covered by Insurance Companies. Particular care is, therefore, taken to see that proper cutting-off of harzadous processes from innocent departments is done so that the industry is saved from paying huge premiums for the fire insurances and the workmen are saved from disastrous fires that always take place when such separation has not been provided for. In this way, Fire Insurance undoubtedly plays a leading roll instead of merely meeting a claim by the payment of money.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The same can be said perhaps to a larger extent of the service of Marine Insurance. Every trained underwriter is expected to be fully posted as to the construction of all important vessels as this has much to do in the acceptance of risks both of vessels and the cargoes that are carried on them. There are experienced marine engineers and no vessel to-day can get a quotation unless it has been passed by the trained Surveyors of that wonderful Institution known as the Lloyds of London. As everyone knows, after steamships were introduced in the world's sea going traffic Lloyds became the oldest Marine Insurance Institution in the world and almost all the steam vessels of the globe to-day have had at one time or another to come under the scrutiny of the surveyors of this institution.

When we pass on to what are known as Accident Insurances, we find that a larger service is done in these departments than even in the two previous ones that I have mentioned. Safety appliances and other safeguards to prevent accidents in factories are the outcome of careful inspections and reports made by the various people engaged in the Insurance business. To-day, there is no industry worth the name which does not protect its workers from accidents. Indeed, it has been made compulsory by various Governments that all workmen engaged in factories should first be protected by their employers against accidents happening to them in the course of their employment. Insurance Companies know well that the negligence of a careless employer will mean certain death to a number of employees and very large amounts by way of compensation would be made against the former. So, in the nature of things they take great care to frequently inspect all the factories in which they are interested and suggest various improvements so as to avoid accidents to workmen as far as possible. This serves two important purposes, one in the industry being able to continue all its employees intact and the Insurance Company in not being called upon to pay heavy claims. It is only natural that nobody will like to be known as careless or negligent towards his employees and so ultimately without anybody feeling anything about it a great service has been rendered not only to the industry in general but also to a group of employees in particular.

GREATEST SERVICE OF ALL SERVICES.

But the greatest service of all services is rendered by the Life Insurance Companies. To-day, several go-ahead Companies of the West are engaged in the pleasant and noble task of prolonging the lives of their policy-holders. Literature by the tons is issued to-day telling people how to live under hygienic conditions and to avoid diseases. It is not so much the curing of diseases that worries anyone to-day as the prevention of illness altogether. Small booklets attractively printed, written in equally attractive style by people expert in their lines are broadcast freely throughout the length and breadth of the country telling people what they should do and eat to prolong their own lives. Some Companies have even gone a step further and have organised free medical examinations so that a policy-holder is always put on his guard if there is anything the matter with him. Discription of diseases known only to the medical profession ten years ago is to-day within the knowledge of everyone who is competent to read common English. More knowledge and better information are placed at the disposal of the laymen by Insurance Companies to-day than a host of authors put together. Who could have dreamt even twenty years ago that Life Insurance Companies would be launching on a scheme I have mentioned above, instead of merely collecting the premium, paying the commission and when a claim is made paying it thus ending its contract? Times have changed and are changing and at this rate one cannot say what further wonderful service will be at the disposal of the common generation. Even this, I maintain, is only a very small service rendered by Life Insurance Companies compared to the very great and useful service that they have done to a large number of population throughout the world. If to-day the farmer in Western countrie finds himself prosperous he has to think the Insurance Companies for his prosperity.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

If the middle class man has a roof over his head, he has no one else to thank for but the Life Insurance Companies. If gas and electric power have made the very remarkable development that they have to-day it is the Insurance Companies that have made them possible to attain this position. If rail-roads have increased their capital it has come from Insurance Companies. If Public Schools and Universities have been possible the Life Insurance Companies have had a great hand in this development as well. I can go on multiplying cases where Insurance Companies have spread their usefulness, but I think for an audience like this the facts that I have enumerated above will be more than ample to show that Insurance Companies when they begin to grow, develop and become a power, will only be too-glad and too willing to render the greatest of service to humanity in general and to the country at large.

"HOSPITABLE NAGAS."

FRANCIS BRITTLES AT RANGOON

RANGOON, April 11.

Francis Brittles and a companion who are proceeding from London to Melbourne in a Bean car arrived at Rangoon last night. They left Calcutta on 15th January and travelled via Assam and Manipur crossing the Naga Hills to Tamu and on to Rangoon. In crossing the Naga Hills they experienced great difficulty and every now and again they came to a hairpin bend. They found the Nagas very hospitable. The motorists will remain here for a week and then proceed to Siam, the Straits and East Indies and thence by steamer to Port Darwin.—A. P.

Advertising Topics

No. I.

THE man who buys the newspaper and does not read the advertisements does not make the most of his purchase.

Advertisements not only keep the reader in touch with current prices and the best markets, but also inform him of new improvements, inventions, or discoveries.

Bombay Chronicle

A stone's throw from the Bank of England where these wonderful cigarettes are made

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
A Coupon of Value in Every Tin
NEW OFFER:- PEASS' CYCLOPEDIA FOR 40 COUPONS FROM 50's TINS OR 200 COUPONS FROM 10's PKTS.

"A Mellin's Baby is a Happy Baby

That is because Mellin's is specially suited to baby's delicate digestion. Any doctor will tell you that if the digestion is right, baby is right. Start with Mellin's to-day, mixed as directed it is the best substitute for breast milk and contains everything needed for proper nutrition.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists.

Sample sent Free on application.

WILSON LATHAM & Co. Ltd., B'bay.

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Portrait by Mrs. Williams' experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for

Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 13 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
A Strong Institution.

GANDHI AND SUN-YAT-SEN.

EXPONENTS OF REVOLT OF ASIA.

NOT A VISIONARY BUT PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF "YOUNG INDIA"

Mr. Charles Johnston reviewing Mahatma Gandhi's "Young India" and Dr. Sun Yat Sen's "Three Principles of the Peoples" writes in "The New York Times":—

Gandhi and Sun Yat-sen represent to the Western mind the revolt of Asia. They burn with revolutionary fire. They are gifted with an abundant flow of of impassioned speech. They have made themselves conspicuous by vigorous political action. These two apostles of the militant Orient were born about sixty years ago, the Chinese leader being the older of the two. They were, by character and impulse, adventurers, seeing many lands and many cities, travelling with enthusiasm, and forming plans for the regeneration of their nations. But beneath these similarities there are sharp contrasts between them, and therefore equally sharp contrasts in the results they have produced. Let us take a closer view of them, beginning with Gandhi.

Gandhi has been described by ardent admirers as the son of a Prime Minister, and therefore endowed with hereditary statecraft. His father and grandfather had in fact held office in the little native State of Porbunder, with an area of 636 square miles and a population of 85,000. This small principality is on the coast between Bombay and the mouths of the Indus. It is true that, even in a little State, one might learn something of statecraft, but, as we shall see, statecraft is one of the things about which Gandhi has learned nothing.

"Young India" is interesting and valuable because it shows his intellectual and moral growth. It is made up of Gandhi's editorials in a little weekly of that name, which has a circulation of about 20,000 among his English-reading admirers. Besides a riper view of life, Gandhi has developed a sense of humor, which he is quite able to turn against himself, so that, with a sufficient dose of Oriental patience, one can read his thousand iterative pages with both entertainment and instruction. His sense of humor shows best in one of his editorials: "Am tired of Mahatma." We have respected his wish in omitting that magnificent title, though his publisher still uses it.

Gandhi in these meandering essays, unfolds three constructive ideas, and two valuable criticisms. His three ideas are, Hindu-Muslim unity, the relief of the "untouchable classes," and the spinning wheel; and he holds that the third is the most vital, for reasons we shall presently consider. The problem of Hindu-Muslim unity somewhat ironically illustrates the danger of "interfering with the balance of nature," in complex political fields. The Muslims, the Mussulmans of India, are a minority, but a rather overbearing minority, cherishing traditions of conquest and dominion, even though the vast majority of them are converted Hindus, who went over to Islam to escape Brahman priestly tyranny, and had absolutely no part either in the conquest of India or the dominion of the Moguls. To protect them and guard their susceptibilities the Government of British India devised what is called communal representation—that is, a system under which the Muslims and others were represented as communities. The result of this really well-meaning effort was to increase and inflame the class conciousness of both Mussulmans and Hindus. They did not fly at each other's throats. What they did was this: The Muslims somewhat obtrusively slaught red cows which for the Hindus symbolize the Holy Spirit, distilling the milk of divine kindness on human souls. The outraged Hindus retaliated by marching with bands and blaring conches past Muslim mosques during the hour of prayer. This is the rift that Gandhi has set himself to close, and his plans are sensible and practical. He is equally definite and concrete regarding the "untouchables"; he seeks to gain for them admission to the public schools and Hindu temples, and free access to public wells, and to do this without having recourse to any violence whatever. Again, one can have nothing but commendation both for the aim and for the sane methods he advocates. But it is when, to use his own fine phrase, he "hangs upon the spinning wheel" that Gandhi becomes truly eloquent and persuasive. The impelling matives of his crusode are moral, esthetic and economic. He says, with deep truth, that excited passions and inflamable nerves are lulled to a fine philosophic calm by plying the sweetly murmuring wheel; and it seems that he even succeeded in persuading his fellow-politicians to impose upon themselves a spinning-wheel ordinance, so that only industrious spinners could be elected to the National Congress. We are absolutely in favor of introducing this reform to Occidental lands, if possible in conjunction with his system of a day of silence once a week. Th esthetic beauties of spinning came as an after-thought, a reward. The first impulse was, and is, economic.

These are his three practical plans. His two criticisms are not less important He is absolutely opposed to the practical operation of Bolshevism; and he has set his face like flint against political assassination. To sum up; Next year will come the critical revision of the Government of India. It is clear that Gandhi's plans will not greatly help in that difficult task; but it is also certain that he is doing much to create an atmosphere of moral and mental calm in which a sound solution may be reached. He seems to favor Dominion Status within the British Empire for India.

It is curious that, while Gandhi has the air of a visionary, he is really more practical than SunYat-sen, who has all the appearance of a political philosopher. Gandhi sees the small, definite thing to be done first. Sun Yat-sen reasons learnedly about large conclusions, and seems unable to take the first step. There is a close likeness betwe n the lives of the two Oriental leaders. Sun Yat-sen went as a boy to Honolulu and was graduated from the American high school. He then studied in the British Coll ge at Hongkong, and for a short time practised medicine. An abortive revolution led to exile, and he visited America and Europe, narrowly escaping an adventure in the best style of our mystery writers, when minions of the Chinese Government captured him, intending to smuggle him back to China for summary punishment. A faithful English friend rescu d him. In due time he returned to China, and became the founder, as his biographer says. "of the Revolution of the Republic of China." There is a good deal of irony in that sentence, much more than the writer of it realized. What he really helped to establish in China was chaos.

Looked at objectively, what happened in China in 1911 can hardly be called a revolution. It was really the collapse in a corpse. The last effective plans for the betterment of China were worked out, some time before the close of last century, by the youthful Manchu Emperor, Mwang-su and his gifted Minister, Kang Yu-wel. Their idea was to copy Japan's extraordinary success in borrowing from the West, and to use Japanese skill in rebuilding the much larger realm of China. But there was a lion, or, rather, a lioness, in the path, the intensely nationalistic Dowager Empress, Hso Tsi-an, "the only man in China," as he was called, a ferocious lady, so endowed with personal magnetism that she could charm birds from the trees. Kang Yu-wel got wind of her prejudice against him and escaped to Tientsin by a neck, with a heavy price on his head. Nationalism had won, and, inspired by the grim lady and Prince Tuan, a kindred spirit, the Fists of Righteousness brought about the Boxer uprising in the Summer of 1900. The expedition of the Western powers broke the back of the Manchus, and their elimination was only a question of time. The ferocious old lady died. The youthful Emperor did not survive. It was openly said that the partisans of the Dowager could not risk his survival, so they helped him to a happy decease. A child Emperor was left to represent the discredited Manchus, and this is what Dr. Sun pushed over in a brief campaign of three months. It was like upsetting a scarecrow.

Dr. Sun became President of a non existent Chinese Republic, but was soon pushed aside by the more vigorous Yuan Shih-kai. The confusion and muddle of Chinese events in the last few years needs no commentary.

In March, 1925, Sun Yat-sen died in Peking. In the period immediately before an audience of Chinese intellectuals in Canton the lectures which make up the book under review. His three principles are nationalism, democracy, livelihood, and he developes his idea on each of them with considerable skill, covering an immense area in which he sometimes loses his way, but in the end enunciating general ideas of real validity. But that is not where the shoe pinches. We have already suggested that Gandhi's distinction is his ability to set the small practical thing to be done first. Dr. Sun never does; he soars and soars through the empyrean, weaving great circles, but getting nowhere. He philosophizes about statecraft, but he is the antithesis of a practical statesman. He is on far firmer ground when he deals with economic problems, as in his analysis of the blundering prophecies of Karl Marx. But, after all, what is Karl Marx to China? So it comes that all Dr. Sun's plans have failed. He laid down ideal designs for a Chinese Republic. But China is not a republic, and is not likely to become one. He sought to break the hold of the Western powers on Chinese industry and finance, but failed completely. He staked his hopes on an alliance with Soviet Russia. The Chinese have recently severed that alliance by measures that would have delighted the Dowager.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1928.

Children who chafe at the wearing of elastic garters have good news. Last week Mr. Baldwin announced the removal of rubber restriction.

* * *

At the All-India Kanyakubja Conference, the delegates rolled up their sleeves and fought the good fight. The issue was the re-marriage of widows. and the orthodox pounced upon the radicals, hammering them no doubt into a better moral if not physical shape: The widows weren't there to judge whether re-marrying in haste would mean repenting again at leisure. The fight went on, but eventually it stopped with damaged heads.

* * *

The two sides might have fought each other into extinction, the advantage lying with the orthodox. For if so many men die, there would be more widows, as also fewer men for the widows to remarry. The orthodox would evidently score. That explains why at widow-re-marriage conferences, the orthodox party is so prone to take to the argument of the lathi.

* * *

Bret Harte has a poem in which two village braves fight it out. All day long the battle raged, and well into the night too. The villagers went out, lantern in hand to see what remained of the gallant pair. The fight was over, the remains consisting of four eyes, twelve teeth, some hair and six buttons. A model fight that left the village happy. If reactionaries are allowed to upset our conferences—including the All-Parties' one—we should have a similar result, with a few caps and turbans scattered about.

* * *

Talking of widows, I cannot forbear relating a true story during a Christian Revival down in the South. The widows formed a special prayer-group and the first petition was: "Lord, let there be an increase in our membership"!

* * *

Assam has produced a Committee to co-operate with Sir John Simon. The name of the place suggests it. Assam Supports Simon's Artful Mummery.

* * *

They want to carve out a North East Frontier Province in Assam to station the bulk of our troops without as now offending Afghanistan. In his speech to the local Council, the Governor said:—

Now though the Assam Government has never suggested or contemplated or been asked to consider any such arrangement, it is, of course, possible that in the evidence to be placed before the Commission this suggestion might be made. A Committee of the kind proposed would certainly facilitate the discussion of any such proposal, if put forward.

* * *

That's what the Committee is for! Assam was chosen not because of its alphabetical precedence, but because they want a camping province up there. The gramophone quality of the Committee justifies the confidence of the Governor.

* * *

By the way, Field Marshal Birdwood in his Assembly speech called the Army a nation-building department. Sir Pravosh Chandra Mitter and his thoughtful friends will no doubt treasure it as a hint that the department will be shortly transferred.

* * *

From the "Sylhet Chronicle":—

"A little bird whispers into our ears that Municipal documents of title have been secreted by interested persons. Has the Government been apprised of it? Matter ought to be placed into the hands of C.I.D., so that the culprits may be ferreted out and followed up to their graves."

The writer is a stern believer in capital punishment, trials being optional.

* * *

Calcutta boasts of its elegant hoardings, but they lack in virtue. In Girgaum Road alone we have at ends the following placards:—

(1) Honesty & Co.
(2) Liberty & Co.

Let Calcutta hide her diminished head.

* * *

He: "I made an awful mistake just now. I told a man that I thought the host must be a stingy old blighter, and it happened to be the host that I spoke to."

She: "Oh, you mean my husband."

ONE BOOK PER YEAR PER PERSON.

HOW TO BECOME A WELL-READ NATION.

Some time ago Sir Ernest Benn. Bt., C.B.E., the well-known publisher, delivered a speech at Ipswich under the auspices of the National Book Council, which his firm has published in pamphlet form. In this Spring Book No. his remarks on the subject of books as they affect the nation are of special interest. Sir Ernest said:—

"There are 12,000 books on an average published in this country every year. There are, so the census tells us, 11,000 book-sellers. If you agree that the book-sellers on the average have two assistants apiece, you will see that three men, book-sellers or assistants, are occupied for the whole year in selling one book. It takes three men in a full year to sell each book that is published. These 12,000 books are exactly twice as many as were published in 1880. We issued in this country 6,000 books in 1880, and I take that date because it was a date before popular education has had any effect on the book market, a date when we had a smaller population and when most of the people were illiterate; and we issued and read just half as many books as we do to-day.

"Coming back to those 12,000 books. If you give to each of them the very liberal circulation of 3,750 copies each—which I believe to be a gross exaggeration—you will see that each one of the people who live in these islands buy only one book every year. I do not believe that actually they do buy anything like that, because I do no tthink that the books published on an average sell 3,750 copies each, but even at that generous estimate the very best that the English public does for literature is to buy, on an average, one book per year per person.

"Now look at those figures in another way. If you consider that each book published involves a business total of £500—which, again, is a liberal estimate, but, taking the big books with the small, let us call it £500—you will find that we as a nation have a book trade worth six millions a year. That is the value of our book business.

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN.

"Let me give you another figure or two. Beer, wines and spirits, 315 millions, tobacco 180 millions, milk 76 millions, bread 80 millions. To get the impression into your minds of the real position of the book business, and the real estimate which the public puts on literature by comparison with other matters, you will see we spend about 120 times as much on food for hte stomach as we do on food for the brain.

"Suppose that every family in the land were to spend the modest sum of £10 per year on books; you would then have a trade of 90 millions, or 15 times as many books as we have to-day. If every family bought a book each week you would have an output of books of 450 millions per annum. This is a low commercial and sordid way of looking at the matter, but it will give you on Ipswich enthusiasts who have started this National Book movement in this wonderful way, the measure of the ground you have to cover before you can say you have really succeeded.

"I have some intimate connections with the furniture trade, and I never miss an opportunity of telling them that they are the enemies of the book trade—or, at least, that they do not do their duty to literature. I very much doubt whether five per cent. of the whole of the furniture made and sold in this country takes the form of book cases. The mention of furniture leads me to the suggestion: Far too little, if, indeed, anything serious, has been done in the way of marketing books on the instalment plan, and it may well be that the National Book Council, in the course of its studies, may be able to advise us how that can be developed.

"For my part I see no reason why a young couple starting out in life, who think it right and proper to put a couple of hundred pounds' worth of furniture into the home and pay for it on the instalment plan, should not also add £20 or £25 worth of books, so that their house might become, from the start, a home, and not just a place to sit in.

"Two or three things quite definitely must be done. First of all, the price of books must come down. There can be no doubt about that. It is a more difficult problem than appears on the surface. I charge the printers with a very great deal of responsibility for it. My trade, like many other trades, is obsessed with the notion that wealth can be made out of scarcity, but it cannot. Publishers, booksellers, authors and printers—all are trying to get big prices for small quantities, and on these lines failure alone can be reached.

"I say with a full sense of responsibility, and a full sense of the difficulties, that prices must come down, and when that happens all of us can do better out of bigger quantities. We must get back to the good old slogan, 'Small profits and quick returns.' We must have twice as many booksellers; 11,000 booksellers for a population like ours is not enough. We must have twice as many publishers, and that is rather a bold thing to say at a time when publishers are going bankrupt at the rate of one a week—going bankrupt, I believe, because of this attempt, so common to us all, to get wealth out of scarcity.

A WELL READ NATION.

"In these ways we must strive together to develop a market and if we begin by realising that there are enormous possibilities in front of us, that we have a market the edges of which have hardly been explored, we can do a very great deal for book people, for authors and others. We can do better work still for the nation as a whole. We can become a well-read nation, and not as we are to-day—certainly third or fourth if nations were classified by the quantity of reading that they do.

"Our market, as you know, is not to be compared with that of America, France or Germany. We can build up trade and do something for the unemployment problem; we can take our share in building up national prosperity and, better than all, and alone among all the trades, we can do something to make a wiser and happier people, and solve in that way all those troubles and problems about government and life that we are so fond of discussing in other connections."

THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM

ITS EXTENSIVE POPULARITY

"It is difficult to obtain anything like an exact impression of the volume of trade conducted in Great Britain on the instalment plan, or, to use the name more nearly applicable in this country, the volume of hire-purchase business," says the "Monthly Review" of the Midland Bank Ltd. "To begin with, there are no satisfactory estimates of the total volume of retail tra[illegible] sales of particular co[illegible] periods are likewise [illegible] veloped in darkness [illegible]

"Perhaps the mo[illegible] the scope of hire-p[illegible] vided by the estim[illegible] ers' Protection Association. On the authority of this body it appears that from 50 to 80 per cent. of the motor cars, 70 per cent. of the sewing machines, 80 per cent. of the pianos and gramophones 50 per cent, of the furniture, and 10 per cent. of the jewellery sold in this country is disposed of on the hire-purchase system. What proportions some of these figures represent of the total value, as opposed to the number, of the articles sold it is impossible to say.

"Apparently the number of agreements currently in force is about 16,000,000, while new agreements total about 4,000,000 annually, the figures having doubled in the past twenty years. Considering that in Great Britain there are about 27 millions of people of 21 years of age and over, these figures appear surprisingly high. They indicate that on an average one out of every two families in the country buys something new on the instalment system every year.

"The system has made enormous strides in recent years, and has become an increasingly important feature of retail trade. Seemingly beginning, as in America, with the sewing machine, it has broadened its field of operation to cover wide diversity of objects—motor cars, wireless sets, agricultural machinery and implements, furniture bicycles aeroplanes, jewellery, pianos, books, clothing, gramophones—until one begins to wonder what possible further delights may not become procurable under this system."

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